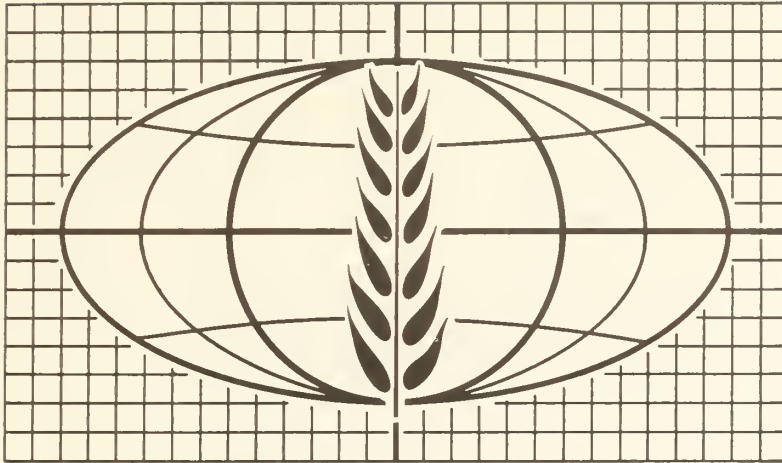


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Review of 1972 and Outlook for 1973

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.

ABSTRACT

Canada's 1972 agricultural production fell below the previous year's record, because of cutbacks in grain acreage. Per capita food production in Latin America dropped 5 percent due to unusually bad weather. Higher world prices contributed to a rise in Hemisphere earnings from agricultural exports; and imports were increased to fill larger deficits in food production. U.S. agricultural exports to Hemisphere countries increased from the 1971 record of \$1.38 billion to \$1.59 billion in 1972; and a further rise is anticipated in 1973.

Keywords: Agricultural production, Agricultural trade, Canada, Mexico, Caribbean, Central America, South America.

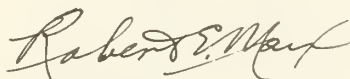
FOREWORD

This annual review of the Western Hemisphere Agricultural Situation supplements the World Agricultural Situation, WAS-3. Other reviews are being published for Western Europe, the Communist areas, Africa and West Asia, and the Far East and Oceania.

This report omits the agricultural situations of the United States and Cuba. Western Hemisphere, unless otherwise specified, refers to Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean Islands, Central America, and South America. Gross national product and gross domestic product are abbreviated to GNP and GDP. Unless otherwise specified, all years refer to calendar years. Because of recent revisions, data in the report may differ from those used in the World Agricultural Situation, and occasionally from the Indices of Agricultural Production of the Western Hemisphere, ERS-Foreign 264.

Howard L. Hall directed and coordinated preparation of the report. Country statements were prepared by Frank D. Barlow, John E. Link, Edmond Missiaen, Samuel O. Ruff, and Omero Sabatini.

U.S. agricultural attaches in the Western Hemisphere countries provided commodity estimates and much of the background information used in the report through their annual situation and commodity reports.



Robert E. Marx, Acting Chief
Developing Countries Branch
Foreign Demand and Competition Division

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The Agricultural Situation in Western Hemisphere

SUMMARY

Agricultural output of the Western Hemisphere declined in 1972 because of adverse weather, and imports rose to fill deficits in food production. U.S. agricultural exports to the region climbed from the 1971 record of \$1.38 billion to \$1.59 billion in 1972; and a further gain is anticipated this year. Rising world prices of minerals, petroleum, and agricultural products strengthened development trends in many countries and increased export earnings. Throughout the Hemisphere, the agricultural situation reflected strong demand associated with growth of industry, trade, and income levels.

High rates of exports and consumer spending maintained Canada's economic growth near the high 1971 level of 5.5 percent. Real GNP growth for the 23 Latin American countries was forecast near 6.4 percent, a 3.7 percent rise in per capita income during 1972. The Latin American situation reflected a sharp recovery in Mexico and continued economic expansion supported by tourism and related service industries in the Caribbean. The Brazilian economy maintained a fourth year of unprecedented growth with a GNP rise of 10.5 percent. Growth rates were up sharply in Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador, but trade and monetary problems resulted in some slowing of economic activity in Central America, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela.

Canada's agricultural production fell sharply in 1972 due mainly to cutbacks in planted area for the important grain and oilseed crops. Dry weather resulted in a sharp reduction in Argentina's early harvests of feed grains and oilseeds. Production of grains and other food crops in Mexico and Central America suffered from an extended midyear drought. Crop production was reduced by unusually wet weather in other important areas including Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay. These reductions were evidenced in a 5-percent decline in Latin America's 1972 index of per capita food production. (See table 2 in the appendix).

Western Hemisphere wheat production increased nearly 2 percent in 1972 (table 4), reflecting Argentina's largest harvest since 1964. Canada's production was slightly above a year earlier but still down sharply from earlier averages. Mexico's deficit

increased as production continued a downtrend. Wet weather cut the Brazilian crop nearly two-thirds and contributed to sharp reductions in Chile and Uruguay. Production shortages in Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay will result in longer 1973 imports.

Despite an increase of nearly 4 percent in Latin American rice production in 1972, exports were off sharply, with little prospect for recovery this year. Production reflected a moderate recovery for Brazil, Guyana, Ecuador, and Uruguay; and some continuing rise in Mexico, Bolivia, and Colombia. But production fell in the Dominican Republic, Central America, Peru, and Venezuela.

Hemisphere production of feed grains dropped 16 percent to an estimated 58 million tons¹ in 1972 following a sharp 2-year rise. Anticipation of surplus led to a sharp cut in Canada's barley acreage; and Argentina's production of corn and sorghum grain was down 40 percent due to unusually dry weather. Midyear droughts also cut back corn and sorghum harvests in Mexico and Central America. Wet weather and competition from other crops contributed to a decline in Brazil's corn crop; the Colombian harvest was the smallest in several years. However, preliminary reports indicate a significant recovery in Canada's barley acreage in 1973. Argentina's harvests of corn and sorghums are forecast near record levels this year.

Potato production in Argentina and Chile was reduced sharply by the extended dry weather in early 1972; and harvests in the Andean highland areas of Bolivia and Peru were hurt badly by wet, cold weather. Bean crops suffered from drought in Mexico and Central America; but Latin America's production rose sharply as an extended rainy season raised Brazil's harvest near an alltime high. Other basic food crops were reduced by adverse weather in these areas.

Due to acreage reductions, Canada's rapeseed crop was about 40 percent below the 1971 record of 2.15 million tons. Brazil's 1972 soybean crop of 3.4 million tons was 60 percent above the previous year's record; and production continued to rise in response to strong

¹ All tons in this report are metric.

meal demand in Mexico, Argentina, and Colombia. Cottonseed output was lower in Mexico, Central America, and Peru, but increases in Brazil and Colombia raised production to a record level.

Beef production continued up in Mexico and Central America due partly to U.S. suspension of the voluntary meat import restraint program. Argentine production also recovered from low levels of a year earlier, although it remained below earlier peaks. Brazil expanded output sharply and total Hemisphere output increased 7 percent in 1972 to about 7.5 million tons. However, pork and mutton production was lower. Growing meat demand maintained growth of Mexico's poultry industry and continued to stimulate rapid expansion of the broiler industry throughout the region.

Coffee harvests were reduced by bad weather in Brazil, Colombia, and some Central American countries; but Latin American production was only slightly below the trend which has risen moderately from low levels of the middle and late 1960's. Frosts in August 1972 indicated some further reduction in Brazil's 1973 crop and exports continued to draw down on stocks. But larger harvests are forecast this year in Colombia and some other countries.

Strong world demand and higher prices encouraged a sharp rise in sugar output in Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and other important producing countries; and 1972 Hemisphere production (excluding Cuba) was up 8 percent to a record 15.9 million tons. Stronger prices also stimulated a further rise in cotton area in Brazil and Colombia, raising Hemisphere production to 1.6 million tons. Banana production also expanded again in 1972, despite drought reductions in Honduras, as larger crops were harvested in Ecuador and other Central American countries. Other traditional export commodities posted moderate gains including cocoa beans, tobacco, and wool.

The Hemisphere earnings from agricultural trade increased to record levels in the face of strong world demand and higher prices. Major gains were for wheat, coffee, sugar, cotton, soybeans, and meat.

Earnings from feed grains were lower due to reduced supplies in Canada and Argentina.

Increased export earnings improved capacity for imports to supply larger deficits in food production in most Latin American countries. Due to a relatively inelastic demand, imports of wheat continued up despite higher prices. An important effect of lower production, however, was the sharp rise in imports of feed grains, oilseed meals, and other feedstuffs for the region's growing poultry and dairy industries.

U.S. agricultural imports from Latin America recovered and rose to a record \$2.5 billion, reflecting the region's improved trade situation. Imports of cattle and beef from Mexico and Central America were up sharply from the previous year. The trade also reflected a significant rise in purchases of sugar and bananas, and higher prices for coffee which still accounts for a large share of total U.S. imports from the region.

U.S. agricultural exports to Canada rose 18 percent to \$716 million in 1972 as sales of animal products, corn, and fruits and vegetables increased. Sales to Latin America were valued at \$872 million, nearly \$100 million over the 1971 record. Exports to Mexico significantly exceeded previous records due to large wheat and feed grain shipments; and a continued rise in trade with the Caribbean was supported by gains in the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago. Venezuela increased purchases to fill larger feed grain deficits. Increased U.S. exports to Chile, Peru, and Uruguay were due partly to lower grain and oilseed production in those countries and partly to reduced supplies available from Argentina.

Current information suggests a further rise in U.S. exports to Latin America in 1973. Mexico should continue a high level of wheat imports, and Brazil's requirements for U.S. wheat will be up sharply due to its recent small crop. Adverse weather which reduced late 1972 harvests of grains and other food crops will tend to maintain strong demand for imports of wheat, feed grains, fats and oils, and other food products in Central America and the Andean region of South America. (Howard L. Hall)

In general, 1972 was a good year for the Canadian economy, despite some soft spots such as high unemployment and accelerating inflation. Personal incomes grew faster than prices, stimulating consumer spending and giving impetus to overall economic growth.

The GNP rose to an unprecedented level of more than \$100 billion—for a real increase of about 5.5 percent over 1971. The value of exports was at an alltime high of C\$18.89 billion, but the trade surplus declined from C\$2.14 billion in 1971 to C\$1.20 billion in 1972. (Most of the increase in Canadian exports in 1972 resulted from an upsurge in sales to the United States; Canadian purchases from the United States, however, rose at a slower rate than total Canadian imports.)

The Canadian agricultural sector shared in the country's general prosperity. Net farm income reached a record high, as rising production costs and a large drop in the volume of production were more than offset by substantial increases in most farm prices. The increase in farm prices resulted largely from the strong international demand for grain and oilseeds and the relative scarcity in the domestic market of products such as red meat, fruits, and vegetables. The value of farm exports also was at a record high.

Prospects for 1973 are generally favorable. Real growth in the GNP is likely to be about the same as last year; higher exports (especially to the United States) and bigger business capital outlays probably will make up for the expected slackening in consumer expenditures.

With normal weather, farm output should be up in 1973, and net farm income and farm exports should again be at record or near-record levels. The Canadian Government anticipates that the massive shipments of grain from the current crop year to overseas markets, especially the USSR and the People's Republic of China, will make a significant contribution to the increase in total Canadian exports during 1973.

The 1972 drop in the volume of farm output resulted mainly from a decrease in crop production (see appendix tables) and there were no major changes in the output of livestock products. Beef, poultry meat, and milk were up; pork and eggs were down—all by a few percentage points.

Poor weather was partly responsible for the decline in crop production, but in most cases, the drop was due primarily to a sharp reduction in planted area.

Aside from the production of wheat, barley, and rapeseed, which are discussed below, crops with declines in both area and yields included oats, rye, flaxseed, corn and potatoes. Acreage in the principal

fresh vegetables was up slightly, but production was down for the second consecutive year. Tobacco was down drastically because of extensive frost damage. Soybeans showed a modest increase in both area and production.

In spite of a 10-percent increase in planted area, wheat production in 1972 totaled 14.5 million tons only 100,000 tons higher than in 1971 and well below potential. The size of the Canadian wheat crop, which is grown mostly for export, is determined largely by prospects in the world market.

Prior to the recent upsurge in world trade in wheat, Canadian production tended to outpace effective world demand. Canadian policymakers were trying to hold wheat production in line with demand and to reduce the huge stocks that had accumulated in the late 1960's and early 1970's. A rapid expansion in the production of barley and rapeseed—especially the latter—was brought about largely to find a viable alternative to wheat production. At the start of the 1972 planting season (spring), the Canadian Government was still encouraging farmers to plant more barley and rapeseed and to hold the increase in wheat area to less than 3 percent.

By the start of planting for the 1972/73 market year, prices of rapeseed and barley were depressed and wheat stocks had dropped to 16 million tons from 28 million tons 2 years earlier. By spring 1972, barley prices were below a year earlier and prospects for exports of Canadian wheat has been brightened considerably with the signing of huge sales contracts with the People's Republic of China and the USSR. Canadian farmers reacted with a modest increase in the area planted to wheat and decreases of 11 percent in barley area and 38 percent in rapeseed. A record amount of land was left fallow—29 million acres in the Prairie provinces alone. Production of barley dropped from 13.0 million tons to 11.3 million tons; rapeseed, from a record high of 2.15 million tons to 1.30 million tons.

The large carryovers of wheat and rapeseed available in Canada at the beginning of the 1972/73 market year have enabled Canada to take advantage of the upsurge in world imports of grains and oilseeds which started last summer. By the end of the year in August 1973, exports of wheat should be up 2.3 million tons to about 16 million tons. Rapeseed sales should increase some 200,000 tons to about 1.8 million tons. Despite strong world demand, exports of barley should drop from 5 million tons in 1971/72 to no more than 3.8 million tons in 1972/73, largely because beginning stocks were insufficient to offset the drop in production.

The anticipated export level of wheat, barley, and rapeseed, together with shipments of other grains

and flaxseed, is about the maximum volume that Canadian elevator and transportation facilities can handle. Canadians are concerned that the country's wheat supply may become tight before the forthcoming 1973 harvests reaches the market; and that it may be difficult to maintain an even flow of grain through the system to meet both domestic and export requirements adequately.

As the 1973 planting season approaches, it appears that the anticipated expansion in total crop production will be stimulated mainly by the expectation that foreign demand for grain will remain strong. The impact of high wheat prices on the area planted in grain and rapeseed is also the subject of considerable speculation.

Until mid-January 1973, virtually all Canadian agricultural leaders were still cautioning farmers not to overreact to the high price of wheat and to consider the need to maintain and expand production of barley and rapeseed. However, in late January, the Minister of Agriculture exhorted Canadian farmers to grow all the grain they could produce, including wheat. At the end of February, the Government's annual grains policy statement for the Prairie provinces recommended plantings of 28 million acres in wheat, 14 million acres in barley, and 4 million acres in rapeseed. The entire increase in planted area should come out of summer fallow, which would be reduced to 20 million acres.

Much of the speculation on the area in wheat and other crops for the 1973/74 marketing year (August-July) should soon end, however, as a report on planting intentions will be released in mid-April by the Canadian Department of Agriculture (CDA).

In the livestock sector, beef and milk production are expected to show modest increases in 1973. Hog sales are likely to slow down in the first half of the year but should pick up considerably after that. Production of poultry meat will probably be kept at about last year's level, to avoid a drop in prices. Under the National Egg Marketing Plan, signed last November, egg production will be about 475 million dozen, an increase of 2.4 percent over 1972.

The National Egg Marketing Plan is a supply-management type of program, and the first to be set up under the Farm Marketing Agencies Act of 1972. The Act is designed to permit the creation of nationally coordinated agencies to control production, marketing, price, and promotion of certain farm commodities, subject to producers's approval of the creation of such agencies. The

establishment of a National Turkey Marketing Plan has also been proposed. In the long run, these supply-management plans could interfere with the free flow of imports in order to control the allocation of domestic production quotas. For the time being, however, hatching eggs—the bulk of U.S. exports of eggs to Canada—have been excluded from the Egg Plan.

In another agricultural policy development, the Government released in early 1972 the first guidelines for the planned operation of a C\$10 million annual market development fund, which was set up in 1971. The Fund will incorporate a Grains and Oilseeds Market Development Incentives Program (with annual allocations of up to C\$7 million) and an Agricultural Products Market Development Assistance Program. The operation of grains and oilseeds program will be somewhat similar to that of the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service Cooperator Program. (A number of market development programs for grains and rapeseed were started in 1972).

More details on Canada's agricultural production and trade in 1972 and prospects for 1973 are readily available from CDA. The extensive background papers prepared for the Canadian Agricultural Outlook Conference, held in November 1972, and the proceedings of the meetings have been released by CDA in two separate volumes. CDA also publishes a Spring Outlook Report and a Summer Outlook Report. This year, the spring report will be in two sections—crops and livestock. The crop section, released in March, reiterated recommendations of the Government's February grain policy statement; and forecast a good year with generally high farm prices.

The findings of the Canadian Outlook Conference were also summarized and analyzed in an article by the U.S. agricultural attache in Ottawa.² That article also reported on the impact that developments in Canadian agriculture are expected to have on some U.S. farm exports to Canada, such as an anticipated jump in exports of corn and a decline in sales of soybeans and soybean products.

U.S. exports to Canada of fruits and vegetables and their preparations, meat and meat products, potatoes, cattle hides, and cotton are also expected to expand—and generally by sizable amounts, at least through the first half of 1973 (Omero Sabatini).

²See: "Happy New Year Forecast at Canadian Outlook Conference," *Foreign Agriculture*, Jan. 1, 1973.

MEXICO

The Mexican economy regained momentum in 1972 following the slowdown of the previous year. Real GNP growth for the year was estimated at 5.8 percent, compared with a 3.8 percent gain in 1971 and

an average near 7 percent during the 1960's. The improved economic situation was attributed to recovery in consumer spending and investments, and to improvements in trade and foreign exchange

earnings—considered factors likely to maintain the economic recovery trend through 1973.

Agricultural production dropped below the record 1971 level due to adverse weather. However, the January-October output of minerals, petroleum, and durable consumer goods was estimated from 10 to 13 percent above a year earlier, and fertilizer production increased nearly 21 percent. During the period, agricultural exports increased nearly 21 percent and export of manufactures about 28 percent, as total export earnings rose 26 percent above 1971. This compared with a 22-percent rise in value of total imports as foreign purchases of food and other nondurable consumer goods increased an estimated 163 percent.

The expansion in exports is expected to result in a further reduction in Mexico's trade deficit, estimated near \$900 million for 1971. The balance of payments was also improved by a rise of about 17 percent in tourist earnings. Gold and foreign exchange reserves increased nearly 10 percent during the first 11 months of 1972 due to net gains from tourism and inflows of foreign capital from new investments and borrowings.

Agricultural output for 1972 was estimated nearly 2.7 percent below the 1971 record, but 2.8 percent above the 1969-71 average. Crops fell 5.7 percent, contributing to a 6-percent decline in per capita food production. Output of livestock products continued a yearly rise estimated to average 6 percent since 1968.

Wheat production trended down from the 1969 peak of 2.2 million tons, as low support prices encouraged some shift to cotton, oilseeds, and other crops in the important irrigated zones. Unusually heavy rains cut sorghum yields in the commercial producing zone of northeastern Mexico, and production declined for the second year. A later drought, which covered much of the country, reduced the corn harvest to near 8 million tons, 12 percent below 1971.

Although cotton plantings continued some recovery in response to higher prices, production dropped nearly 5 percent because of adverse weather in some areas. Due to strong demand for protein meals for the feeds industry, soybean plantings as a double crop on irrigated wheat land increased nearly 50 percent. Record soybean production of 360,000 tons partly offset declines in cottonseed, sesameseed, safflowerseed, and sunflowerseed—total oilseed production was down 5 percent from 1971.

Sugarcane production was down slightly in 1972 but sugar output was estimated up about 1.5 percent to 2.5 million tons. Tomato production was reduced nearly 16 percent from the 1971 record by voluntary producer restrictions to limit supplies for the U.S. market. Production of other fruit and winter vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries, continued to increase.

Export and domestic demand maintained strong incentives for expanding the livestock industry. Exports of feeder cattle from northern zones were up sharply to an estimated 846,000 head. A rise in export beef output was encouraged by U.S. suspension of the voluntary meat import restraint program. Domestic demand and liberalization of Government controls upon slaughter continued to encourage improvements in the cattle industry—reflected in a rise in numbers and a trend to higher slaughter weights. The pork and poultry industries experienced a year of sharp adjustments to depressed prices and rising feed costs. Both industries have shown signs of recovery and an improved situation is anticipated in 1973. The dairy industry maintained a rising level of production in response to strong demand.

A sharp rise in value of agricultural exports represented increases in both volume and prices for important commodities. Cotton shipments for January-October 1972 increased 50 percent above the same period in 1971. Earnings from sugar, cattle, beef, and winter vegetables were up sharply. U.S. agricultural imports from Mexico, which increased 18 percent to a record \$590 million reflected the improved trade picture.

Lower production resulted in an unusual rise in agricultural imports. Wheat purchases continued up to a level near 500,000 tons. Large quantities of feed grains were imported and 1972 purchases of dairy products, animal and vegetable fats and oils were sharply above the previous year. U.S. exports of agricultural products to Mexico rose 41 percent to \$182 million, exceeding the 1970 record by 16 percent.

Guaranteed prices were increased for plantings of 1973 corn, sorghum, sesameseed, and soybeans crops. In late 1972, a special incentive fund of \$8 million was established to stimulate wheat production in the North Pacific Zone. Special programs emphasized rehabilitation of irrigation systems to improve water use in that zone, and substantial new investments to encourage modernization of Mexico's sugar industry.

The Government continues to maintain strict controls, through permits, over the exportation of both meat and feeder cattle to guarantee adequate domestic supplies. New programs are also underway to encourage pasture improvement and better management practices aimed at increasing marketing weights of cattle. In August 1972, a cooperative agreement was concluded with the United States to eliminate screwworm infestations which resulted in serious losses to cattlemen in the Northern Zones during 1972.

Assuming normal weather, Mexican agriculture should experience an improved growth rate in 1973. Some recovery in cotton is anticipated despite a small reduction in area. Sugar production is expected to increase with some rise in coffee; and a good year is

forecast for horticultural crop production and trade. Continuing growth is anticipated for the livestock sector with a sharp recovery for feed grains. The

expected recovery suggests that Mexico will maintain a high level of exports and reduce imports of agricultural products. (John E. Link).

CARIBBEAN

Barbados

Economic growth in 1972 declined slightly from the 1967-71 level when the real rate was about 6 percent annually. The principal factors contributing to the 1972 decline were the lowest level of sugar production since 1948, reduced Government expenditures, some decline in light manufacturing, a reduction in hotel construction, and a slower increase in tourist expenditures.

Sugar, the principal agricultural crop, continued its decline from a peak production of some 200,000 tons in 1967 to 135,000 tons in 1971 and 105,000 tons in 1972. Factors contributing to the decline were a shortage of cane-cutting labor, rising costs, and recent droughts. The increase of 28 percent in British Commonwealth sugar prices in 1972 stimulated interest in rehabilitating the industry; and sugar producers are planning increased mechanization of cultivation and harvesting to raise production to 160,000 tons. Barbados has not been able to supply its basic quota of 140,000 tons to the United Kingdom and has not shared in the Commonwealth Caribbean quotas to the United States.

The country has made progress in pork, poultry, and egg production, which are largely dependent on imported feeds. Dairy production has also increased, but most beef is imported. Principal food crops such as yams, sweetpotatoes, and root crops have increased. Some progress has been made in the production of vegetable crops—onions, carrots, beans, and tomatoes—on specialized farms.

The United States supplies from 15 to 20 percent of the country's agricultural imports of some \$30 million annually. Principal imports from the United States are poultry products, meats, animal feeds, cereal products, vegetables, and prepared food products. Imports in 1973 are expected to reach new records. (Frank D. Barlow)

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic's economic situation improved considerably in 1972, with preliminary estimates indicating an increase in real GNP of 9 percent over 1971. Gross investment also rose nearly 8 percent. Per capita GNP, in constant 1970 prices, rose from \$303 in 1971 to \$330 in 1972.

Exports totaled \$344 million in 1972—42 percent above 1971, and the 1972 trade deficit was \$16 million, compared with \$68 million in 1971. This improvement was due primarily to increased value of

sugar exports and to ferro-nickel exports which began in 1972.

Despite new alltime high levels in agricultural production and trade, general political and social unrest prevailed throughout the country in 1972. Contributing factors were the continued high level of unemployment, a 7.5-percent increase in the consumer price index, and a 6.7 percent decline in peso-purchasing power.

In an attempt to alleviate rural social instability, the Government enacted sweeping land reform laws transferring ownership of all unutilized farmland to the Dominican Agrarian Institute; limited the size of individually owned irrigated rice lands, developed with public funds, to 80 acres; and defined the term "latifundio" as an individual holding of rural property in excess of 3,145 acres. The Agrarian Institute has announced plans to settle some 12,000 farm families on such lands during 1973—an impressive task since only 6,543 farmers have been settled on new lands by the Institute in past 10 years.

Production of most agricultural products in 1972 again reached record levels for the fourth consecutive year. The overall index rose 9 percent from 126 in 1971 to 137 in 1972 (1961-65 = 100). Strengthened Government programs promoted increased use of modern technology and improved marketing facilities; and favorable weather conditions contributed to the continued improved performance of the agricultural sector.

Sugar production increased 16 percent to 1.3 million tons in 1972. Cocoa bean production, which fluctuates widely, increased 21 percent 35,000 tons. Other important crop gains included peanuts, coffee, corn, and cassava. A decline in rice production was attributed to uncertainty created among producers by agrarian reform legislation reducing the legal size of farm operations. Output of livestock products maintained a sharp uptrend paced by gains in pork and beef.

Agricultural exports rose 34 percent from \$214 million in 1971 to \$288 million in 1972, accounting for 84 percent of the expansion in total exports. Sugar accounted for \$160 million, molasses, \$8.6 million; and furfural, \$8.1 million. Other important export items were: coffee, \$24 million; cocoa \$17 million; tobacco, \$27 million; and beef, \$6.6 million. The United States continued as the major market for Dominican products, taking over 65 percent of the total in 1972. During the year, Puerto Rico imposed import quotas on shipments of fruits and vegetables

from the Dominican Republic which depressed exports to that market. Efforts are being made to clarify terms of the existing trade agreement.

Agricultural imports from the United States totaled \$47 million in 1972, compared with \$37 million in 1971. Principal import items were wheat, vegetable oils, feed grains, soybeans, vegetable preparations, tobacco, and animal products. The rapidly expanding poultry industry, the growing dairy and pork industries, and some small-scale feeding of beef animals led the Government to permit import of feed components. Corn imports more than doubled in 1972 as did soybeans, oilcake, and oilmeal. Rice imports from the United States were resumed after 4 years to meet increased demand and to maintain adequate reserve stocks.

The Inter-American Development Bank loaned \$24.8 million to implement the first phase of an Integrated Agricultural and Livestock Development Plan for the Dominican Republic in 1972. Successive loans over the next 3 years are expected to reach \$42 million. The Agency for international Development also extended loans and grants amounting to \$11 million in fiscal 1972 to finance agricultural development programs including grain storage facilities, cocoa improvement, and land reform. Additional local funds for development will be generated by P.L. 480, Title I (Dollar Credit) agreements, amounting to \$13.2 million, for procurement of wheat, soybeans, vegetable oils, tobacco, tallow, and feed grains signed in 1972.

As the technical assistance programs by USAID, the United Nations, and the Organization of American States phased downward, the Dominican Government assumed greater responsibility for the administration of agricultural programs. Returning graduates from agricultural schools in the United States and Puerto Rico were employed in Government, agricultural schools, and in the private agricultural sector. These and other related activities contributed a note of optimism to continued agricultural development.

The outlook for agriculture and trade in 1973 is favorable. The Government expects to continue expanding output by providing essential production inputs and improved facilities, and by implementing effective price support and stabilization policies of the Price Support Institute. Effective support programs have been in operation for rice, corn, beans, grain sorghum, and coconut oil. The Institute plans to extend price supports for peanuts, potatoes, and onions. Recent construction of refrigeration facilities should provide greater stability to producers of perishable and semiperishable products.

The demand for agricultural imports in 1973 should continue at a high level. Principal commodity imports are expected to be wheat, feed grains, oilseed products, rice, and animal products. In an effort to

expand exports, the Congress created the Dominican Center for Promotion of Exports (CEDOPEX) in 1972. CEDOPEX is now publishing monthly statistics on exports and has the authority to issue export permits. The center will operate offices in Puerto Rico and New York. (Frank D. Barrlow).

Haiti

The Haitian economy continued its marked recovery from low levels of the early and middle 1960s, rising from a real GNP increase of 2.6 percent in 1968 to 5.7 percent in 1971. This growth continued into 1972 and is expected to rise further. Among factors contributing to the recent recovery are: a general rise in agricultural production, particularly coffee, sugar, and food crops; a rapid expansion in light assembly-type manufacturing industries for the U.S. market; increased construction activity; and a rapid growth in tourism since 1970.

The moderate improvement in 1972 agricultural production was helped by favorable weather. It was not associated with any major progress in the solution of underlying structural problems such as poor roads, deteriorated irrigation facilities, inadequate storage facilities, and lack of a positive development strategy in agriculture.

Larger export earnings resulted from increased coffee shipments in 1971, improved prices in 1972, and a significant increase in sales of light manufactured products from \$9.5 million in 1969 to \$17.5 million in 1971. Further increases in export earnings are expected in 1973 because of extremely favorable coffee and sugar prices and continued growth in assembly-type manufacturing.

Agricultural imports from the United States rose from \$8.3 million in 1971 to \$10 million in 1972. Principal items were tallow, vegetable oils, wheat products, and numerous prepared food products.

The 1972-76 development plan has raised growth targets to about 8 percent annually because of the improved investment outlook. High priority is being given to agriculture, particularly the improvement of irrigation and expansion of export crops and food production for the domestic market. Encouragement is also being given to further development of light manufacturing and increased facilities for tourism. (Frank D. Barrlow)

Jamaica

The Jamaican economy registered some recovery in 1972 with a real GNP rise of about 3 percent, compared with about 1.0 percent in 1971 and 4 percent in 1970. Agricultural output in 1972 was only 2 percent above 1971, but considerable gains in the mining sector and moderate gains in manufacturing and the services industries helped relieve the depressed conditions of 1971.

Although agriculture accounts for less than 8 percent of GDP, it is a major source of employment, an important factor in a country where unemployment has increased from an estimated 19 percent in 1968-69 to an estimated 25 percent in 1972. Foreign exchange earnings from traditional export crops such as sugar, bananas, cocoa, coffee, citrus and spices also contribute significantly to the country's balance of payments.

Over the past 4 years, agricultural production has ranged 15 to 18 percent below the level reached in the early 1960's. Efforts to raise sugar production to the mid-sixties peak of some 500,000 tons have been unsuccessful. Output continued to trend downward to a level of 389,000 tons in 1972. Plans to boost production of coffee, cocoa, bananas, and citrus met with similar lack of success. Beef, pork, and mutton production changed little over the past 3 years, although cattle numbers increased. Poultry production, on the other hand, expanded some 25 to 30 percent in 1971 and 1972. It now accounts for well over 50 percent of the country's total meat output, which is maintaining a slight annual increase.

Growth in mining, manufacturing, construction, and tourism greatly increased demand for both agricultural and nonagricultural imports. The United States has taken over as the leading supplier of imports as well as the leading export market for Jamaican products.

U.S. exports of agricultural products to Jamaica were \$41 million in 1972, up slightly from \$39 million in 1971. Principal items were wheat and cereal products, feed grains, soybean meal, animal feeds, and meats and meat products. Jamaica's agricultural exports to the United States—principally sugar, cocoa, coffee, and spices—declined due to limited supply. Faced with a growing foreign exchange deficit, the Government initiated an austerity program, in late 1972, to curtail both agricultural and nonagricultural imports. Many agricultural items, principally prepared or processed food items, were placed on the restricted import list in an effort to reduce consumption of imported food and to encourage the production of domestic food products.

The Jamaican Government in 1972 invited the World Bank to assist its Economic Planning Council in the fundamental reorganization, restructuring, and reorientation of agriculture. Import substitution policies likely will be pushed with possibly adverse effects on the importation of some agricultural products. Curtailment of agricultural imports and high costs of domestic production will probably be reflected in higher domestic food prices.

The Government's purchase, in 1971, of 73,000 acres of land from two of the country's large sugar companies for the promotion of food crop production may adversely affect future sugar exports. On the other hand, the recent 28-percent rise in

Commonwealth sugar prices as well as higher U.S. and world prices greatly improve the competitive position of Jamaican sugar. The subdivision of this land into small individual farm units, however, will affect changes in the profitability of alternative agricultural enterprises. (Frank D. Barlow)

Trinidad and Tobago

After several years of limited growth, real GNP increased about 5.5 percent in 1971 and is estimated to have increased even more in 1972. Major factors responsible were the 10-percent increase in crude oil production, continued high level of manufacturing and construction activity, and the general increase of about 7 percent for agricultural production in 1972.

An increase in the money supply of 15 percent or more and rapidly rising prices, from an index of 128 to 141 in midyear 1972, (1963=100), set inflationary forces in motion. The relatively slow rate of economic expansion and the dual structure of the country's economy (the capital intensive petroleum sector and other activities) resulted in serious unemployment of some 13 percent of the country's labor force in 1972.

The traditional export crops—sugar, citrus, coffee, cocoa, and coconuts—showed mixed trends in 1972. Sugar production of 232,000 tons in 1972 was 6.9 percent above 1971. Heavy rains which prolonged the harvesting coupled with labor difficulties left an estimated 90,000 tons of cane in the field. Citrus production, primarily fresh grapefruit and oranges, was up 30 percent or more but depressed domestic and export prices generally offset benefits of the larger crops. Cocoa production in 1972 was down about 8 percent from 1971 and coffee about 30 percent, but copra was up 4 percent.

Progress has been made in agricultural diversification. Production of livestock and poultry products, vegetables, and tobacco for the domestic market expanded significant in 1972. However, the expanded production of these products, which are heavily subsidized, may soon saturate the domestic market. Despite CARIFTA preferences, the high cost of agricultural production places most of Trinidad's products in a poor competitive position in the international market.

Trinidad's agricultural imports grew by 11 percent from 1970 to 1971 and increased further in 1972. The rise was reflected in imports from the United States, which supplies about 30 percent of the total. Principal import growth items in recent years were pork products, wheat, and animal feeds. U.S. agricultural exports to Trinidad increased from 16.8 million in 1971 to \$20.6 million in 1972.

Agricultural prospects in 1973 are generally favorable. Sugar production is expected to about equal the 1972 level. Cocoa production is expected to

increase, but citrus and copra are expected to decline. Vegetable and root crops should continue their steady growth. Livestock production overall is expected to increase; however, the rate of growth in pork, beef, and milk production will probably moderate in 1973.

There is little likelihood that Trinidad and Tobago's competitive position in agricultural production will improve in the near future because of increased production costs, particularly rising wage rates. Consequently, agricultural exports will depend largely upon preferential market access agreements for traditional as well as nontraditional products or upon some form of export subsidy.

A number of development projects are underway such as for the production of pineapples, the development of new standards for the dairy and swine industries, and the settlement of additional tree crop, root crop, and vegetable farms.

Currently a World Bank loan is being negotiated to help finance rural development through the establishment of livestock, vegetable, root crop, and tree crop enterprises and the purchase of new factory and field equipment for the state-owned sugar company. A loan from the Inter-American Development Bank is also being sought to finance a reorganization of the Central Marketing Agency. (Frank D. Barlow)

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Costa Rica's estimated real GDP growth of 4 percent in 1972 was considerably under the 8-percent average of the late 1960's. Although exports were up sharply through the third quarter of 1972, Costa Rica's trade deficit was about on a par with 1971. Real growth in 1972 represented some improvement in agriculture and a significant increase in public investment in large infrastructure projects. Population growth dropped below previous high levels to about 2.8 percent. The economy was weakened by a rate of inflation which more than doubled in 1972, climbing to 6.5 percent. A CACM agreement to permit Costa Rica to suspend special exchange preferences on imports improved the 1973 outlook for trade and economic growth.

Agricultural production was estimated at an alltime high, nearly 5 percent above 1971 and 11 percent above the 1969-71 average. Major advances were in export commodities—bananas, sugar, and cattle—which accounted for a 6-percent rise in food production. Corn, potatoes, and rice suffered significant reductions from 1971 due to dry weather. Milk and beef production gained slightly and cattle exports were up substantially.

The value of Costa Rican agricultural exports increased sharply—coffee, 33 percent and bananas, 42 percent. Increased shipments and higher prices for bananas and sugar were reflected in the 1972 value of U.S. agricultural imports from Costa Rica which increased 18 percent to \$118 million. U.S. agricultural exports to Costa Rica in 1972 were valued at nearly \$11 million, a slightly decline from the 1971 record. Larger U.S. exports appear likely in 1973, because of reductions in the 1972 grains crops. (John E. Link)

El Salvador

El Salvador's real GNP is estimated to have risen 5.5 percent in 1972, compared with 4.3 percent in 1971.

Most of this gain was attributed to exports, especially coffee and cotton, which increased dramatically. Exports of both coffee and cotton through the third quarter of 1972 jumped about 30 percent, compared with the same period in 1971. Uncertainty associated with elections resulted in some slowing of business growth and investment. With the Government's announced large increase in public sector investments and the somewhat bullish outlook for the main export crops prospects are good for economic growth in 1973.

Agricultural production was adversely affected by a midyear drought and by rain at the year's end. Agriculture output for 1972 was estimated slightly below the 1971 record, but still about 9 percent above the 1969-71 average. Drought reduced harvests of corn, rice, sorghum, beans, and other basic foods. However, high prices encouraged further recovery in cotton. Coffee continued a rise and sugar production was near the 1971 record. Production of livestock products was about 3 percent above the 1971 level. Beef production were up sharply due partly to U.S. suspension of the voluntary meat imports restraint program.

In 1972, U.S. agricultural exports to El Salvador declined 19 percent to \$9 million, reflecting the country's record agricultural production in 1971. At the same time, U.S. agricultural imports from El Salvador fell to about \$38 million due to a 32-percent drop in coffee. (John E. Link)

Guatemala

The rate of economic growth in Guatemala, after slowing moderately, appears to be accelerating again in 1972. This current upswing can be attributed mainly to changes in commodity export performance. Real 1972 GNP growth was estimated at 6.2 percent, compared with 5.8 percent in 1971. Manufacturing and transportation continued to be the leading growth sectors.

Agricultural production dropped about 6 percent in 1972 from the unusually high 1971 level but was still nearly 5 percent above the 1969-71 average. Cotton production declined slightly and coffee fell about 10 percent, although both were above production levels of 1966-70. Production of basic food crops was down sharply because of a drought. Corn and beans were the hardest hit, down 30 and 40 percent. Sorghum grain and sugar production were both up sharply.

Output of livestock products was 8 percent above the 1971 level, but total food output fell nearly 6 percent. Beef production was up significantly as slaughter numbers increased in response to increasing prices. To insure adequate supplies of cattle and beef for the domestic market, the Government imposed quota controls on beef exports. Guatemala also regulates tallow imports.

U.S. agricultural imports from Guatemala were about \$98 million in 1972, up 12 percent from 1971 due, in part, to price increases for beef, coffee, and sugar. U.S. agricultural exports to Guatemala increased slightly to about \$17 million in 1972. (John E. Link)

Honduras

Real GNP growth for 1972 was estimated below the 1971 rate of 5.5 percent. Total investment continued to decline due to smaller public sector outlays. Current estimates indicate foreign exchange reserves up \$10 to \$12 million in 1972.

Agricultural production in 1972 was estimated about 7.5 percent below the 1971 level. Drought caused a decline of nearly 12 percent in such basic food crops as corn, beans, and bananas. Production of nonfood crops—tobacco, cotton, and coffee—increased but not enough to offset the decline in basic food crops; total crop production declined nearly 10 percent. Output of livestock products expanded approximately 4.5 percent. Beef production increased significantly due to some drought-induced slaughter and to programs to expand meat exports.

Through the first half of 1972, Honduran exports of bananas and coffee were significantly below the same period in 1971. Agricultural export to the United States in 1972 were down about 11 percent to approximately \$92 million. U.S. exports to Honduras were nearly \$9 million, down 2 percent from 1971. (John E. Link)

Nicaragua

The 1972 GNP growth rate in Nicaragua was estimated about the same as in 1971. Exports were up significantly through the third quarter of 1972, while imports rose slightly. Price levels advanced moderately in 1972.

Following the major earthquake, the Government imposed new labor, monetary, and political rules on

Nicaraguans in moves designed to speed reconstruction. A 10-percent export tax on cotton, rice, coffee, wool, sugar, leather, and meat was established. All tax exemptions were voided for the next 2 years and all rents were frozen.

Agriculture suffered a substantial setback in 1972, as the result of adverse weather, and production was estimated 16 percent below the 1971 record. Production of basic food crops—corn, beans and rice—was down nearly 20 percent. Due to reduced acreage and adverse weather, cotton production dropped one-third below the large 1971 harvest. With sugar and coffee production slightly below the record levels of the previous year, exports may be lower in 1973.

Suspension of the U.S. voluntary meat import restraint program stimulated beef production and output expanded about 5 percent. The commercial swine industry continued to expand in 1972, but shortages of sorghum grain and other feed components are expected to slow 1973 growth.

Through September 1972, exports exceeded year earlier values—up by about 49 percent for cotton, nearly 28 percent for beef, and about 30 percent for sugar. U.S. agricultural imports from Nicaragua reached \$61 million in 1972, up 8 percent from 1971. U.S. agricultural exports to Nicaragua were about \$8 million in 1972, 5 percent above 1971. Because of the poor 1972 crop, U.S. exports of grains to Nicaragua are expected to be higher in 1973. (John E. Link)

Panama

Panama's economy continued to expand at a rapid pace in 1972, although real GNP growth dropped to 7.5 percent. The public sector continued to account for an increasing share of gross investment. Large public projects sparked the construction industry; and despite shortages of material, it was the country's most dynamic growth sector. Due to growing demand in the past 3 years, prices—especially for basic necessities—have risen at a faster rate than in previous years.

Agricultural production in 1972 declined slightly from the 1971 level and was nearly 2 percent below the 1969-71 average because of drought. There were significant reductions in the corn and rice harvests but beef expanded sharply in response to foreign demand. However, toward the end of the year, beef exports were suspended to ensure local supplies.

To deal with the lagging agricultural sector, the Government announced plans in late 1972 to create a new Ministry of Agricultural Development. By administering agricultural activities formerly under a number of separate agencies, the new Ministry should contribute to improved public sector planning and project implementation.

Panama's agricultural exports, mainly bananas, were up slightly through the first half of 1972. The

U.S. share of Panama's increasing agricultural imports continued to decline because of increasing competition from other exporting countries. In 1972, U.S. agricultural exports to Panama were down 22

percent from the 1971 level of approximately \$32 million. Panama's agricultural exports to the United States were down to about \$26 million in 1972, 2.6 percent under the 1971 level. (John E. Link).

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Argentina's economy remained sluggish in 1972. GNP grew at a real rate of about 4.1 percent, close to 1971's 3.7-percent growth. The country's accelerating rate of inflation posed a serious threat to the economy. The cost of living increased about 64 percent in 1972, up from 39 percent in 1971, 22 percent in 1970, and 7 percent in 1969.

Total agricultural production decreased about 4 percent in 1972. The drop was principally due to adverse weather conditions which affected the production of corn, sorghum, and grapes. Production of beef, milk, wheat and other winter grains, and sugar all increased.

Livestock production recovered in 1972 after a 2-year decline. Output increased 5 percent to the second lowest level since 1965. Beef production was 2.2 million tons (carcass weight equivalent), up 9 percent from 1971's unusually low level. Good pasture conditions helped to raise milk production 15 percent. High corn prices caused pork production to decline, but poultry production continued to increase. Stimulated by high prices, wool production recovered somewhat from 1971's low level.

Yields of Argentina's principal summer grains, corn and sorghum (harvested March-June) were cut almost in half because of prolonged drought and other climatic catastrophes. The corn harvest of 5.9 million tons was the lowest in 7 years and sorghum production fell to 2.4 million tons after rising from less than 1 million tons to 4.7 million tons during 1965-71.

At 8.1 million tons, the 1972 wheat crop (harvest began November 1972) was Argentina's largest since 1964. The bumper crop is attributed to good weather which brought yields up to 1.6 tons per hectare—the highest in many years—and an increase in area. The production of other winter grains—barley, rye, and oats—rose 50 percent to 2 million tons.

Oilseed production declined for the second year in a row. Sunflowerseed and peanuts, the principal sources of edible oils, were affected by drought and other unfavorable weather. Due to a larger planted area, sunflowerseed production changed little from 1971, but peanut production was down 35 percent. Total production of edible oils declined 11 percent from the previous year. Flaxseed production, after dropping more than 50 percent in 1971, remained at a low level in 1972. Tung nut production was up.

Grape production (mostly for wine) fell 9 percent

because of poor weather. Drought conditions caused a decline in citrus production, but the harvest of apples and pears—important export commodities—were substantially larger.

Sugarcane production rose 17 percent and cotton production, although up a little from 1971, was still below the levels of 1969 and 1970. Production of potatoes, after falling for the second year in a row, was one-third below the 1965-69 level.

Argentina's total exports in 1972 increased to \$1.87 billion, approximately 7 percent above 1971. Imports declined slightly to \$1.82 billion. Agricultural products accounted for 87 percent of total exports.

The value of beef exports increased 67 percent to \$632 million—the result of significant increases in the volume exported and in unit prices received. The increase in exports to 703,000 tons (carcass weight equivalent) from last year's unusually low level was due to strong foreign demand and to restrictions on domestic consumption which resulted in the export of 32 percent of total production, compared with 26 percent over the previous 5-year period. Exports of other livestock products also increased.

Coarse grain and oilseed exports were down substantially in 1972 due to smaller harvests and the poor foreign market for linseed oil. Combined corn and sorghum exports fell from 8.5 million tons in 1971 to 3.7 million tons in 1972. Wheat exports almost doubled from 1971's low level, but at 1.7 million tons, were still below the 1967-70 average of 2.3 million tons. Principal wheat markets were Brazil and Chile for bread wheat, and Italy for durum. Fruit exports—mainly apples, pears and citrus—increased 39 percent to \$75 million. Sugar exports, over half to the United States, were valued at \$20 million.

U.S. agricultural trade with Argentina—\$7 million in exports and \$120 million in imports—was up 12 percent in 1972. The most important products imported were meat and meat products, \$63 million; sugar, \$10 million; casein, \$8 million; wool, \$6 million; and cheese, \$4 million.

The outlook is favorable for a significant 1973 recovery in agricultural production. The weather has been excellent, bringing optimistic forecasts for the feedgrains and oilseed harvests. Pasture conditions are good and beef production is expected to be 10 to 15 percent over 1972. Milk and wool production is expected to increase. Corn is forecast to reach 9.6 million tons, and sorghum, 4.8 million tons—near the record production levels of 1971. Present conditions

indicate 1973's output of edible oil crops—mainly sunflowerseed and peanuts, but also including cottonseed and soybeans—will be at a record high levels. Increased production is also forecast for rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton, grapes, and citrus. Potato production will remain near the low level of 1972. The 1973 deciduous fruit crop is now expected to be 57 percent below last year's, because of frost and hail which hit major apple and pear producing areas last October.

Argentina's total exports for 1973 are forecast at \$3 billion, or 60 percent above 1972. Imports are expected to rise to \$2.2 billion. The principal factors behind the forecasted expansion of exports are continued large exports of beef at high prices, a doubling of grain exports, and continued growth of nontraditional exports. Export of livestock and meat products, principally beef, is expected to reach \$1 billion in 1973, up from \$937 million in 1972, and \$533 million in 1971.

Wheat exports in 1973 will be the highest since 1966—about 4 million tons, including 500,000 tons of durum. For the first time since 1966, a large porportion of bread wheat exports will go to countries outside South America. The principal markets are expected to be Brazil, Bangladesh, Chile, North Korea, India, and Japan. Most durum exports will go to Italy. Coarse grain exports, mainly corn and sorghum, will increase because of the good harvest expected this year, but will not quite reach the 1971 level of 8.8 million tons.

Vegetable oil exports should be up in 1973 because of an expected increase in peanut oil shipments. Linseed oil exports are expected to stay near 1972's low level. Fruit exports will be down because of poor apples and pears harvests. The sugar export quota for 1973 is 362,000 ton, which, if achieved, would be a record and more than double last year's exports. In 1973, for the second year in a row, some potatoes may have to be imported. (Edmond B. Missiaen).

Bolivia

Real GNP growth accelerated, rising to an estimated rate near 6 percent in 1972, a year of significant economic change. The economy was stimulated by a 5-percent rise in tin output, and a 23-percent expansion in petroleum production for export to neighboring countries. Completion of a pipeline to Argentina contributed \$9 million in earnings from natural gas. Bolivia also continued substantial new developments of subtropical agriculture in eastern zones.

Rising consumer expenditures and high imports reduced foreign exchange reserves and led to a significant devaluation of the peso late in the year. With the change in ratio from 12 to 20 pesos per dollar, the Government obtained loan exceeding \$50 million to maintain its reserve position. It also

adjusted wages, prices, and taxes to cushion the effect upon the domestic economy.

Agricultural production declined slightly from the 1971 high. The decline was attributed mainly to the adverse effect of cold, wet weather upon basic food crops, particularly potatoes, in the heavily populated altiplano region. Wet weather also limited expansion of cotton, a relatively new crop in the eastern lowlands. Although increased credit and high prices encouraged expansion in sugarcane, torrential rains limited the increase in sugar production. The Government revised its rice-buying price downward because of a 1971 surplus, and the production rise was limited.

Traditional exports of coffee and hides and skins were supplemented by sales of 4,000 tons of beef and an estimated 9,000 tons of cotton to Chile. Wheat imports continued to rise in 1972 with the deficit estimated near 180,000 tons. The United States supplied 71,000 tons of commercial wheat and 43,000 tons under special programs. Under an agreement of December 1972, the United States is to provide Bolivia with 100,000 tons of wheat in 1973. (Samuel O. Ruff).

Brazil

The economic boom continued in 1972 and real GNP growth exceeded 10 percent for the third year. The 10.5-percent growth rate reflected a sharp expansion in investment and an improving trade situation which have maintained rising levels of economic activity since the mid-1960's. The 1972-74 development plan provides for greatly increased public investments in agriculture, energy, transportation, health, housing, and education. Continuing high prices for export commodities should also help maintain 1973 economic growth near current high levels.

The strong 1972 advance was paced by a 12-percent rise in industrial output and by the value of exports which increased by one-third to a high of \$3.9 billion. Although imports were still larger, a strong inflow of foreign capital increased yearend foreign exchange reserves from \$1.7 billion in 1971 to \$4 billion in 1972. The rate of inflation declined to 15 percent from the 1970-71 average of about 20 percent.

An estimated 3.1 percent growth in 1972 agricultural output was near the trend for recent years but under the 6.6 percent achieved in 1971. High prices and favorable Government policies, including liberal credit, encouraged farmers to allocate more land to wheat, soybeans, cotton, and other important crops in 1972; but weather was the decisive factor affecting production. The heaviest rainfall in a half-century reduced harvests of grains and other crops. Increased rainfall in July and August shortened the dry season, providing increased moisture for

pastures and other crops including soybeans, fruits, vegetables, and many basic food crops.

The gain in crops was limited to 1.0 percent, however, as wet weather and competition from other crops reduced grain production for the second year. Due to heavy rains, frost, and disease, wheat production plummeted from the 1971 record of 2 million tons to about 700,000 tons. Expansion into new areas maintained a moderate increase in rice production. However, competition from other crops, particularly soybeans, in southern Brazil contributed to a sharp drop in corn.

In contrast to the grains, other domestic crops benefited from improved moisture conditions. Beans recovered to a near-record level. Significant gains were registered for potatoes, bananas, manioc, oranges and pineapple, and other fruits and vegetables.

Coffee production was estimated down slightly from 1971 to 1.35 million tons with a further reduction anticipated in 1973 due to 1972 frost damage. High prices encouraged expansion in cotton and the 1972 crop of 680,000 tons was near the 1969 record despite adverse effects of wet harvest weather in the southern zone.

The Government authorized greatly increased cuttings of sugarcane to meet rising export and domestic demand; and 1972 production was estimated up 8 percent to an alltime high of 90 million tons. Southern farmers continued a shift to soybeans in response to high prices. Brazil strengthened its position as the world's third largest producer of soybeans with the fourth successive harvest record, estimated near 3.4 million tons.

The livestock sector gained momentum after several years of stagnation; and output of 1972 livestock products increased at a rate of about 8 percent. Liberalization of price and other controls stimulated a sharp rise in cattle slaughter in response to strong domestic and foreign demand; and beef production increased 10.7 percent to an estimated 2 million tons. A decline in hog slaughter was attributed to lower pork prices and advancing feed costs. Although price controls are reported to have encouraged some shift from dairy to beef cattle and crops, milk production was up sharply. The Poultry Association of Brazil estimated an increase in commercial broiler production from 150 million in 1971 to 200 million in 1972.

According to unofficial estimates, foreign sales of agricultural products increased about 40 percent to a level near \$2.2 billion, approximating 56 percent of total 1972 exports. Grain exports fell from about 1.4 million tons in 1971 to less than 200,000 tons in 1972, and lower production reduced shipments of cocoa beans. Coffee exports were up slightly but higher prices increased earnings by one-third to \$1.1 billion. Sugar moved to a position second only to coffee as

exports doubled to 2.5 million tons valued at \$415 million. Larger volumes of cotton moved at higher prices during 1972; and trade in soybeans and soybean meals maintained sharp uptrends rising to 1 million and 1.2 million tons, respectively, with a combined value exceeding \$200 million. Beef exports were up 37 percent to 169,000 tons valued at \$187 million. Other important trade gains included hides and skins, sisal, and orange juice.

Agricultural imports rose moderately in 1972 as wheat purchases increased from 1.69 to 1.77 million tons. Argentina supplied more than one-half of 1972 wheat imports and caused U.S. agricultural exports to Brazil to decline from \$89 million in 1971 to \$68 million in 1972. However, a sharp rise in U.S. exports is anticipated in 1973 as Brazil expands imports to supplement the small wheat crop harvested in late 1972. Although Argentina will provide a large share, the United States may supply as much as 900,000 tons.

Coffee production continues as a major problem. Due to a July 1972 freeze, 1973 production is forecast near 1 million tons requiring a further drawdown on stocks. In March 1972, the Government announced a 3-year \$740 million program to plant 600 million new coffee trees at the rate of 200 million per year to raise production potential from the present average of about 1.2 million tons to 1.6 million tons. Producers responded quickly in applying for the first year's allocation of funds.

Expansion of the livestock industry continues as a major aspect of the agricultural development program. An investment fund supported by loans from the World Bank provides assistance to producers for cattle improvement. Increased incentives were also provided producers by removing 1970 price controls on beef, subject to imposition of special export quotas to ensure adequate domestic beef supplies. As part of its anti-inflation program the Government imposed a \$200/tons tax on beef exports in January 1973. It also reduced the value-added (ICM) tax on live cattle from 15.5 percent to 5 percent in all of Brazil except the northeast. Export quotas through March were reduced by 40 percent to ensure adequate supplies. Later liberalization of quotas, however, are expected to maintain 1973 exports at the 1972 level or higher.

Brazil recently launched a 3-year "export corridors" program as part of its plans to expand agricultural trade. Supported by financial assistance from Japan and other sources, this program will deepen harbors and expand storage and handling facilities in the major ports serving the important southern agricultural areas. With other improvements in domestic transportation and marketing, the program aims to provide facilities for exporting 4 million tons of grain, 3 million tons of soybeans, and \$500 million in meat. A new bulk-

loading sugar terminal was completed last September in the northeastern port of Recife. The terminal will have storage of 200,000 tons and a mechanical loading system with a handling capacity of 1,000 tons per hour.

Current information suggests that Brazil's trade will expand at a slower rate in 1973. Coffee exports may be restricted by lower production and small stocks; and a significant increase in sugar appears unlikely. Cotton production may decline in 1973 due to lower prices at planting time. Stocks of rice and corn are extremely low; and their exports will be limited by growing competition from other crops and rising domestic demand. Growth of agricultural exports will be dependent upon other products, particularly soybeans and meat. (Samuel O. Ruff).

Chile

Chile's real GNP increased less than 1 percent in 1972. Agricultural production, mineral output and construction activity were lower than in 1971, but services and public utilities showed relatively strong growth. The Government expanded its control over the economy and, by the end of 1972, controlled approximately 50 percent of total output compared with an estimated 20 percent in 1970.

The consumer price index increased 163 percent in 1972, up from a 20-percent rate in 1971. Food prices increased even more—243 percent. Clandestine (black market) sales, not included in the computation of consumer price index, were at prices much higher than those officially sanctioned. In early 1973, the Government initiated a system of controls on food distribution to control the black market.

Agricultural output declined in 1972 and will decline further in 1973. Total agricultural production in 1972 is estimated 16 percent below 1971, and 1973 production (the harvest is completed during the first half of the year) is expected to decline 9 percent from 1972. Decreases in both area and yields contributed to the declines in crop production. Crop output in 1972 was only 1 percent above 1969 when Chilean agriculture was hit by the worst drought in its history, and 1973 crop output will be still lower. The best available estimates indicate that 1972 output of livestock was about 12 percent below 1971. Production in 1973 is expected to remain near the low 1972 level.

Wheat production, which declined 34 percent from 1971's record 1.37 million tons, had the greatest impact on 1972 crop output. Wheat usually accounts for well over half of Chile's land in crops. Other important crops whose production fell in 1972 were potatoes, down 13 percent to 730,000 tons; sugar beets, off 28 percent to 1 million tons; corn, down 19 percent to 210,000 tons; and rapeseed, Chile's principal oilseed crop, down 16 percent to 69,000 tons. Bean and barley production increased in 1972.

In 1973 wheat production will decline even further, to approximately 550,000 tons, or less than half the average level of production during the 1960's. Production of most other major crops is also forecast to be lower than 1972's low level. Only corn is expected to increase by enough to bring production near the 1970 and 1971 levels.

The principal decreases in 1972's livestock production consisted of a 36-percent decline in domestic beef and veal production, and a 9-percent decline in milk production. It is likely that production of other livestock products was near the 1971 level.

The causes for the extremely poor performance of Chile's agriculture are multiple, with the most important being bad weather, price distortions resulting from the rapid rate of inflation, the strikes of October 1972, and complications arising from rapid implementation of reforms in the agricultural sector.

Bad weather was less of a factor in the 1972 harvest than in the recent 1973 harvest. However, late frosts and a dry spell adversely affected 1972 wheat yields, and untimely rains during harvest reduced yields of other crops. The 1973 production of some crops, especially winter wheat (which usually accounts for two-thirds of total wheat production) and winter rapeseed, was greatly affected by heavy rains which impeded planting operations. Much sowing was delayed, some land was not sown at all, and other fields were washed out after sowing. Continued rain later in the year also delayed planting of other crops.

Rapid inflation during 1972 caused a distortion between prices for farm inputs and farm products. Officially approved farm prices for agricultural commodities did not increase as rapidly as costs for labor, seeds, fertilizers, and other inputs. The resulting disincentive to produce was an important factor behind production declines in 1972 and 1973, especially of commodities like milk which are difficult to dispose of through the black market.

A number of nationwide strikes in October 1972 caused serious delays in planting for the 1973 harvests. Supplies of inputs were delayed by the truck operators' strike, and in some areas farmers from the reformed sector (the portion of farmland under Government control) were also on strike.

One objective of Chile's agrarian reform to eliminate all large, private farms was virtually achieved in 1972. Since November 1970, when the current Government took office, the pace of expropriations has accelerated. The new Government has expropriated more than 3,400 farms comprising 5.4 million hectares,³ compared with 1,400 farms and 3.6 million hectares during the previous 5 years. The reformed agricultural sector now controls 36 percent of Chile's farmland. Owners

³1 hectare is 2.471 acres.

of most expropriated farms were allowed to retain an area called a "reserve" equal to 80 basic irrigated hectares. In most cases a basic irrigated hectare is equal to more than 1 actual hectare.

The rapid expropriation of land during 1971 and 1972 also caused production problems in the reformed sector. The agrarian reform agency was unable to supply adequate numbers of qualified advisors to assist the beneficiaries in managing the land. As a result, much of the newly acquired land was not cultivated and much was managed poorly. The reformed units also had to operate without much of the farm capital, such as storage facilities and machinery, which remained on the previous owner's "reserve." Massive tractor imports from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union—11,000 between May 1972 and March 1973—helped to alleviate this problem. (In 1970, there were only 18,000 tractors in the country).

Reforms in the agricultural sector have gone beyond changes in land tenure. During the past 2 years all agricultural credit and much of the agricultural supply market have come under Government control. These rapid changes disrupted the normal supply of credit and inputs and adversely affected production.

Agricultural imports in 1972 were up to approximately \$450 million, a 32-percent increase over 1971 and almost double the value of 1970's agricultural imports. The principal commodities imported in 1972 were beef and live cattle, wheat, dried milk, sugar, and corn. None of the 787,000 tons of wheat were imported from the United States, but the United States did provide over half of the 465,000 tons of corn imports.

The value of agricultural imports in 1973 is expected to be near the 1972 level. The Government plans to put increased emphasis on grain imports relative to higher priced meat and dairy products. According to Government and trade sources, 1973 imports of wheat will be 1 million tons or more, and corn imports will be between 350,000 and 400,000 tons.

Total U.S. exports to Chile totaled \$28 million in 1972, up from \$22 million in 1971. After corn, the most important commodity exported was hides and skins.

Chile's agricultural exports (not including fishmeal) declined from \$27 million in 1971 to \$13 million in 1972. The principal commodities exported were apples and table grapes. Onion and pulse exports declined sharply. U.S. agricultural imports from Chile, mostly fresh fruit, were around \$6 million in both 1971 and 1972. (Edmond Missiaen).

Colombia

Economic recovery began in 1971, gathered momentum in 1972, and is expected to continue into

1973. Real GNP growth for 1972 is estimated at 7.8 percent, up from 5.2 percent in 1971 and in line with the annual growth maintained during 1968-70. Production gains in agriculture, particularly in nontraditional export commodities, were the principal factors in 1972 growth. Industrial production continued to expand but at a slower rate than in previous years.

Inflationary pressures remained strong due to rising food prices, higher export earnings, rising Government expenditures, and bank borrowings. The cost of living increased about 14 percent in 1972, with no indication that the rise will abate in 1973.

Agricultural growth of 5.7 percent in 1972 represented sharp recovery from 1971 rate and approximated the total growth recorded during the 1968-72 period. Most crops, such as rice, sorghum, barley, wheat, cotton, sugar, soybeans, and african palm showed gains resulting from increased acreage and higher yields. Among the major crops only corn showed a decline due to serious drought, and 1972 production of 550,000 tons was 27 percent below the previous harvest and far below the 900,000 tons predicted early in the year. Crops that may be hurt in 1973 by the late 1972 drought are cotton, oilseeds, and grains.

The general shortage of fertilizers and seeds also held down the expansion of crop production in 1972. Continued scarcity of these major inputs are expected depress agricultural expansion in 1973. Agrarian policy uncertainties also are expected to have an adverse affect on agricultural sector investments in the months ahead. Increased physical insecurity in the countryside resulting from land invasions, thefts of crops and cattle, and kidnappings for ransom are also environmental constraints to future investments in agriculture.

Growth of the livestock sector was estimated at 3 to 4 percent in 1972. Livestock herds grew a little more than 2 percent during 1972 resulting in a slight decline in slaughter, beefless holidays, and significant increases in beef prices. The poultry industry reacted by expanded greatly, despite serious feed shortages in the last 6 months. Poultry numbers were up 24 percent and more meat and eggs were also produced. Dairy production was maintained at about the 1971 level as pricing problems and tenure uncertainties combined to discourage further investments and expansion plans.

The smallest corn crop in a quarter of a century and dry weather in late 1972 affecting other grain crops increased the problems of poultry and dairy producers. The pressure of these producers to obtain sufficient animal feeds pushed the Government to import larger quantities of grain than anticipated 6 months ago.

Colombian agricultural exports improved greatly throughout 1972. Higher prices for coffee more than

offset the slightly lower quantity exported. The increased export of minor, or new, agricultural exports at generally favorable prices contributed to substantial increases in export earnings. Receipts from those exports which include cotton, sugar, bananas, and tobacco, showed a 70-percent increase in 1972. Beef shipments more than doubled and sugar rose by 32 percent. Fresh fruit, vegetable, and bean exports also increased. Flower exports to the United States increased from \$1.2 million in 1971 to \$3.0 million in 1972.

Strong adherence to the Government's import substitution policy delayed much needed wheat and feed grain imports in the last half of 1972. Therefore, 1972 imports were below 1971. In 1973, however, the value of wheat imports is expected to rise considerably because of recent increases in world wheat prices. Larger than anticipated imports of feed grains, at greatly increased prices, will be needed to maintain growth in poultry, egg, and dairy production to meet increased domestic demand.

On balance, the agricultural trade picture in 1972 appeared to be in Colombia's favor. In 1973, the value of agricultural imports should rise substantially, mainly because of higher world prices. Barring unforeseen unfavorable weather, the upward trend in Colombia's earnings also should be substantial, reflecting the largest coffee crop since 1969, coupled with the highest prices since 1954, and a strong world demand for sugar, cotton, beef, and a number of other commodities.

Government policies to maintain and adjust agricultural price supports to assure adequate production for domestic consumption and to expand exports of minor agricultural exports are expected to continue. New arrangements have been made for the Cereal Producers Association to assume management responsibility for the marketing of all feed grains, providing stimulus to production through direct procurement and improved distribution of available supplies.

Exporters of minor agricultural exports will continue to receive the benefits of tax reduction certificates which, in effect, represent a 15-percent subsidy. Export controls of livestock and meat are intended to reduce the exportation of live cattle, increase the quantity of meat available for export, and assure adequate supplies for the domestic market at reasonable prices. (Frank D. Barlow).

Ecuador

Ecuador's economy showed marked improvement in 1972 as the real GDP rose an estimated 8 percent. Much of the economic change was attributed to petroleum production from the newly completed Trans-Andean pipeline. Petroleum exports, started in September, produced a favorable balance of trade;

and foreign exchange reserves more than doubled during 1972. The new government, which took over in February, used stringent measures to curb inflation; and the annual rate declined from 13 percent in the first quarter to less than 5 percent in the last.

Agricultural production continued at a high level slightly below the 1971 peak as heavy rains reduced some crop yields. The potato harvest dropped sharply from the 1971 high of 400,000 tons. Other important reductions were in wheat, barley, beans, coffee, and cocoa beans. Improved moisture conditions contributed to some recovery in rice and increased production of other crops including corn and sugar. The banana harvest was larger with production estimated near 3.1 million tons. With a continuing upturn in livestock products, food production was slightly above the 1971 record.

Agricultural products contributed to the brighter trade picture and accounted for about 75 percent of 1972 exports of \$301 million. Banana exports, mainly to Japan and the United States, climbed from 1.03 million tons to 1.4 million tons. Coffee shipments were lower but total value rose 17 percent to \$43 million. Cocoa bean sales were limited due to the smaller crop but earnings from sugar continued to rise.

Agricultural imports continued to rise in response to increased demand and reductions in some food crops. Wheat imports were up 24 percent to 109,000 tons. An estimated 30,000 tons of vegetable oils, mainly soybean, were imported along with 1 million pounds of leaf tobacco. The United States was the principal source of imports. In 1972, U.S. agricultural exports to Ecuador set a new record of \$20 million, an increase of \$3 million over the 1971 high.

Ecuador's 1973-77 development plan calls for increased production of bananas, coffee, and sugar with some drop in cocoa beans. Considering the potential effect of petroleum development and growth in food demand, wheat import needs are expected to rise 15,000-20,000 tons in 1973. (Samuel O. Ruff)

Guyana

The real GNP growth of Guyana averaged about 4 percent annually during 1970-72. Economic activity is increasingly dependent upon production and export of bauxite, sugar, and rice. Private investment has declined drastically since Government policies favoring state-controlled enterprises were implemented in 1970. GNP contributions from manufacturing, which grew 17.2 percent between 1969 and 1970, increased only 5.3 percent between 1970 and 1971. Some private entities have liquidated their holdings in anticipation of nationalization.

An 8-percent decline in sugar production in 1972 was partially offset by a 4.3-percent rise in rice

production and increased output of beef, pork, and poultry, and some food crops.

Sugar, the most important agricultural crop, has been moving erratically upward since the early 1960's, reaching a record volume of 374,000 tons in 1971. Projected plans are to expand total output by 20 percent to 470,000 tons by 1975. Because of good soils, improved drainage, and irrigation systems, the yield of cane per acre is significantly higher than other Commonwealth Caribbean areas. Productivity of labor in sugar production is also relatively high.

In contrast to sugar, rice production is relatively inefficient because of low capital investments, poor drainage and irrigation facilities, and the preponderance of small independent farmers. Since it is difficult to make use of modern production technology under the existing organization, rice production has fluctuated around a declining trend—currently about 125,000 tons (milled) compared with the peak of 165,000 tons reached in 1965.

Guyana's imports of agricultural commodities in 1972 were reported to be considerably above the 1971 level of \$22.8 million—which increased 15-percent over 1970. Imports from the United States have risen relative to those from other suppliers. The U.S. market share rose from 20.6 percent in 1970 to 29.2 percent in 1971. Commodities contributing to this growth were wheat and cereal products, tobacco, soybean oil, and animal feeds.

The developing agricultural strategy is to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. Incentives are designed to encourage local production of vegetables and tropical fruits. To this end, an increasing number of food items have been placed on the list prohibiting importation from outside of CARIFTA. This will adversely affect U.S. exports of processed foods. Measures to increase livestock and poultry output have been successful as indicated by a 14-percent increase in production in 1971. With this trend continuing, especially for poultry and pork, the 1973 demand for feed grains, soybean meal, and animal feeds is expected to increase and may offset the decline in imports of food items placed on the restricted list. (Frank D. Barlow)

Paraguay

Paraguay's GNP continued to grow at a rate of about 4.5 percent in 1972. This growth was due, in part, to a large increase in agricultural production especially of cassava, soybeans, cotton, and rice. Exports continued a favorable rate of growth, and year end and foreign exchange reserves increased sharply. Cassava and cotton recovered from low 1971 levels, but the advances in soybeans and rice, both greater than 50 percent, represented new gains. Area planted to corn increased, but production was down

almost 25 percent because of drought conditions. Wheat production was 16,000 tons, 65 percent below 1971 production. The drop was due to a severe outbreak of rust caused by an unusually hot and damp winter. Beef and milk production changed little from 1971.

The value of agricultural exports increased approximately 50 percent over 1971's \$51 million. Beef and other livestock products accounted for about half these exports. Other commodities exported included tobacco, soybeans, cotton, and tung oil. Because of a decline in wheat shipments, U.S. agricultural exports to Paraguay fell from \$4.1 million in 1971 to \$1.4 million in 1972. Most of Paraguay's 1972 wheat imports originated in Argentina.

U.S. agricultural imports from Paraguay—mostly meat, tung oil, coffee, and sugar—increased from \$10 million in 1971 to \$13 million in 1972. Agricultural production is expected to rise substantially in 1973. Beef and veal production should increase 8 or 9 percent. Increases are also forecast for corn, wheat, soybeans, cotton, sugarcane, and tobacco. (Edmond Missiaen)

Peru

The economy expanded at a slower rate in 1972 and the real increase in GNP was about 6 percent. Adverse weather reduced agricultural output; and fishmeal production and trade were cut sharply as warm offshore waters replaced the cold Humboldt current, reducing the anchovy catch. Mineral production and trade continued to rise and foreign investment pushed exploration for minerals and petroleum. Public investment in steel, housing, and other large projects increased in importance.

The Government's main thrust in agriculture was the Agrarian Reform Program—almost at its halfway mark in the scheduled expropriation of 10 million hectares by 1975. At the end of 1972, the Government had expropriated 4.5 million hectares and had adjudicated nearly 3 million hectares to some 120,000 campesino families. The impact was strongest in the coastal area where all the sugar estates and a large number of those producing cotton and rice were taken over. The emerging form of land tenure is the cooperative in several different forms—worker-managed, consolidated from a number of individual holdings, and service. The most important grouping is the Sugar Cooperative Central (CECOAAP), a supercooperative. CECOAAP is attempting to diversify the sugar estates with livestock, poultry, and dairying.

Agricultural production declined 4 percent following 2 years of recovery. Heavy rains and flooding through April reduced crops, including cotton, in the coastal area and the Government

directed that 40 percent of some areas go into food crop production to prevent shortages. Rains and unusually warm winter weather resulted in reduced harvests of basic food crops particularly potatoes, in the Andean highland region.

Sugarcane production, now handled by the Cooperative Central, continued a rising trend, up about 3 percent from 1971. Grain production was down 6.4 percent due to a sharp drop in rice. A continuing decline in beef production was offset by increases in mutton and pork and a continued expansion in poultry. However, meat supplies remained short relative to demand and the Government prescribed meatless days to ease the crisis. Special imports of 75,000 head of Zebu and Brahman breeding cattle were planned but only 27,000 head has been received by the year's end.

Government control of marketing increased in 1972. Price controls were in force for wheat, milk, pork, poultry, cattle, and common beef. *Empresa Publica De Servicios Agropecuarios* (EPSA) emerged as an important institution for imports, price control, and retail distribution. It imports wheat, grains, feed grains and other feed materials, pulses, dried and fresh fruit, vegetable oils, and cattle. EPSA also controls domestic trade in rice, sugar, and some vegetable oil and in 1972 took over a chain of 14 supermarkets.

The value of Peru's 1972 agricultural exports are estimated above 1971 due to higher prices. Cotton sales dropped slightly to an estimated 50,000 tons. Sugar sales were near the previous year's record of 435,000 tons but earnings were significantly increased. Sugar exports are forecast near 500,000 tons this year and forward contracts include 60,000 tons for the USSR and 20,000 tons to Chile.

Agricultural imports were up sharply from 1971 to about \$160 million due to the decline in 1972 production of food crops. Wheat purchases increased nearly 15 percent to a record 770,000 tons. Other gains were in corn and grain sorghum, soybean oil, hog fat, and cattle. The United States was the principal supplier; and U.S. agricultural exports to Peru rose to 70.8 million, up nearly one-third from the 1971 record. (Samuel O. Ruff)

Uruguay

Uruguay's economy remained depressed during 1972. GNP growth was negligible. Labor strife, supply scarcities due to curtailed imports, and a decline in agricultural production contributed to the poor economic situation. Consumer prices increased 95 percent in 1972, up from 36 percent in 1971.

Agricultural production fell approximately 3 percent in 1972—the second straight year of decline. The decline was due largely to poor wheat, corn, and

potato crops, and to lower sheep and lamb slaughter. Beef, milk, and pork production were up slightly.

Livestock products account for over two-thirds of Uruguay's agricultural production. Beef output, which declined precipitously in 1971, was up to 290,000 tons (carcass weight equivalent). Mutton and lamb production decreased 41 percent as producers held back sheep for wool production. Poultry continued its rapid rise of recent years. Milk production recovered to a level about 5 percent below 1969-70 peaks; and wool remained near the reduced 1971 output.

Total grain production was down approximately 21 percent. Low prices relative to other commodities and excessive rains brought wheat production down to 180,000 tons—50 percent below the 1967-71 average. Rice production was up about 3 percent. Total feed grain production (corn, sorghum, barley, and oats) was about 289,000 tons in 1972—12 percent below 1971. Poor weather was responsible for lower corn and sorghum production.

Sunflowerseed production was up from 1971's low level, but was insufficient to meet domestic consumption needs. Production of sugarbeets and sugarcane gained sharply. Fruit production—mainly grapes (for wine), citrus, peaches, and apples—was estimated down 28 percent.

Uruguay's total trade declined in 1972. Exports of \$212 million exceeded imports by \$11 million. Livestock products—mainly beef, wool and hides—accounted for 81 percent of total exports. A July 15 to November 15 ban on domestic beef consumption helped to increase exports, up 30 percent to 118,000 tons (carcass weight equivalent) in 1972. Wool exports declined, but higher prices brought values up substantially to about \$50 million. Less than 1 percent of Uruguay's agricultural exports went to the United States.

Agricultural imports were up approximately 50 percent over 1971's \$32 million. Most of this increase is attributable to increased imports of wheat, corn, and soybean oil from the United States. U.S. agricultural exports to Uruguay rose sharply from \$2 million in 1971 to \$14.8 million in 1972.

Agricultural production and exports are expected to increase in 1973. Expansion of herds and more favorable Government price and marketing policies (adopted late in 1972) should contribute to a rise in beef production and exports. Domestic consumption of beef will be banned from August 1 to October 31, 1973.

Wool and milk production are also likely to increase. Corn production will remain near last year's level, but sorghum is forecast to triple to 240,000 tons. The expansion is apparently due to heavy planting of sorghum on land previously programed for wheat and flaxseed. Sunflowerseed production is expected to increase enough to satisfy

all domestic edible oil needs. The poor 1972 wheat crop will increase wheat imports in 1973. (Edmond Missiaen)

Venezuela

The Venezuelan economy was relatively healthy throughout 1972, although real GNP rose only 3.5 percent compared with 4.5 percent in 1971 and 4.4 percent in 1970. Lower petroleum production and depressed conditions in agriculture were responsible for the decline. A rise of some 6 percent in the construction, power, and non-petroleum processing sectors were not enough to prevent the 1972 decline in rate of growth.

Recovery of petroleum output beginning in late 1972, higher petroleum prices, and continued high levels of activity in the non-petroleum sectors, including agriculture, should result in a considerable rise in GNP growth during 1973. Despite the relatively poor performance in 1972, aggregate domestic demand was fueled by an increase of nearly 5 percent in government expenditures. This resulted in higher imports and a serious reduction in the usual surplus in the goods and services account of the balance of payments. Foreign exchange reserves rose at a slower rate, from \$1.5 billion to \$1.7 billion, during 1972.

Agricultural production declined in 1972 due to both excessive rainfall and drought; the per capita output declined nearly 7 percent. The crops most seriously affected were corn, sesame, rice, and sugar. Corn and sesame production in 1972 together declined and estimated 22 percent from 1971 levels. The 1972 rice crop was estimated 35 percent lower than the 1969-71 average. Sugar production in 1972 was 497,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1971.

Beef production in 1972 was estimated about 5 percent above the 1971 level of 205,000 tons, exceeding the trend of recent years. Milk production continued to expand at an estimated rate near 3 percent, considerably below growth of the early 1960's. Pork and poultry advanced moderately but, in total, per capita meat output continued to decline in 1972. Faced with growing meat demand, Venezuela instituted a new meat grading system with the goal of upgrading cattle quality and making available more attractive prices to producers who are able to produce better stock.

The Agricultural Marketing Corporation (CMA), a quasi-government entity, is expected to assume a more prominent role in both national agricultural promotion plans and distribution of food commodities. In carrying out national plan objectives, CMA is expected to become more active in both exports and imports of agricultural products. It is apparent that the Government will use this agency on an increasing scale in the importation of food

products in an effort to manage more effectively the food supply for the rapidly expanding population.

The strategy of the 1970-74 National Plan is to diversify the nation's economy to achieve maximum self-sufficiency as well as to increase non-traditional exports. The objective is to decrease the nation's dependence on petroleum as the dominant earner of foreign exchange. In agriculture, virgorous efforts are directed to the expansion in production of sugar, tropical and deciduous fruits, vegetables, and animal products. Promotional efforts are being assisted by the coordinated efforts of the Foreign Trade Institute to assure ample incentives to increase domestic production and to encourage the exportation of new products, both agricultural and industrial.

The poor performance of domestic agriculture in 1972 plus increased domestic demand for grains and animal products resulted in continued strong demand for agricultural imports. This situation is expected to continue into 1973. Imports of slightly larger quantities of wheat, feed grains, vegetable oil and fats, and animal products—coupled with higher world prices, particularly for grains and animal products—are expected to increase the value of agricultural imports as much as 30 percent in 1973.

Nontraditional exports rose in 1972. The principal agricultural product in this category is sugar. With increased export availabilities from the large 1971 and 1972 sugar crops and high world prices, the value of nontraditional agricultural exports in 1973 will be near the 1972 level. Consideration is also being given to the exportation of beef, but Venezuela's ability to export beef in the face of greatly increased domestic demand is problematical.

Efforts to make agriculture self-sufficient, begun more than a decade ago, are being intensified. Price supports will be continued and new financial incentives in the form of tax credit certificates managed by the Export Financing Fund are being considered as a means of encouraging nontraditional exports. In the past, little success has been achieved in nontraditional exports other than sugar, because of the relatively poor competitive position of Venezuela's agricultural products resulting in part from high price supports. At times, as in the case of rice, subsidy costs have been large.

Since the termination in 1972 of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program with the United States, which had been in effect since 1939, the Venezuelan Government has announced sweeping changes in its international trade policies. The system of regulating imports by quotas and licenses was replaced in January 1973 with a new protective system based almost entirely on tariffs. The initial tariff levels are expected to give about the same degree of protection formerly provided by quotas and licenses. However, it is anticipated that the new tariff system will provide

greater flexibility in effecting a gradual and selective reduction in the level of protection needed to encourage increased efficiency in the domestic economy.

Currently, the Government is seeking to solve problems involved in Venezuela's entry into the Andean Common Market. Major problems in negotiating Venezuela's entry concerned the automatic reduction of tariffs among members and the Foreign Investment Code. In the absence of

exchange controls, Venezuela's intention to maintain a free exchange system is incompatible with the provisions of the Andean Pact. Termination of the Venezuelan U.S. Reciprocal Trade Agreement is expected to have no major effect upon trade between the two countries. However, Venezuela's accession to the Andean Pact, together with the implementation of the new tariff system, could have important implication for U.S. trade. (Frank D. Barlow)

Table 1--Western Hemisphere: Population, gross national product, and gold and foreign exchange holdings, by country, 1971-72 ^{1/}

Country	Population			Gross national product			Gold and foreign exchange holdings ^{2/}		
	1971	1972	Change	1970	1971	1972	1971	1972	Change
	Thousands		Percent	Mil. dol.	Percent		Mil. dol.		Percent
Canada	21,569	21,811	1.1	82,274	5.5	5.5	5,701	6,050	6.1
Mexico	51,743	53,451	3.3	33,520	3.7	5.8	952	<u>5/1,046</u>	9.9
Barbados	238	239	.4	139	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Dominican Republic	4,190	4,320	3.1	1,395	6.8	9.0	56	59	5.3
Haiti	4,970	5,070	2.0	440	5.7	6.0	11	18	63.6
Jamaica	1,900	1,927	1.4	1,175	1.0	3.0	179	160	-10.6
Trinidad and Tobago	1,027	1,027	--	836	5.5	8.5	69	58	-16.0
Other Caribbean	1,733	1,768	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Caribbean	14,058	14,351	2.1	3,985	4.6	6.8	315	295	-6.4
Costa Rica	1,790	1,840	2.8	956	7.0	4.0	28	39	39.3
El Salvador	3,540	3,650	3.1	1,018	4.3	5.5	65	82	26.2
Guatemala	5,507	5,658	2.7	1,864	5.8	6.2	94	135	43.6
Honduras	2,796	2,890	3.4	681	5.5	3.6	21	35	66.7
Nicaragua	1,920	1,970	2.6	842	4.9	5.0	59	<u>5/70</u>	18.6
Panama	1,480	1,530	3.4	1,023	8.6	7.5	476	<u>6/ 665</u>	39.7
Other Central America	124	128	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central America	17,157	17,666	3.0	6,384	6.0	5.5	743	926	24.6
Argentina	24,437	24,779	1.4	25,420	3.7	4.1	290	<u>7/243</u>	-16.2
Bolivia	4,770	4,884	2.4	916	4.8	6.0	54	60	11.1
Brazil	97,920	100,760	2.9	36,837	11.1	10.5	1,746	<u>5/3,581</u>	105.1
Chile	9,477	9,657	1.9	7,635	8.6	.8	221	n.a.	n.a.
Colombia	21,770	22,470	3.2	6,799	5.2	7.8	203	325	60.1
Ecuador	6,300	6,514	3.4	1,580	5.0	8.0	65	143	120.0
Guyana	736	755	2.6	252	4.5	5.0	26	<u>7/31</u>	19.2
Paraguay	2,440	2,520	3.3	580	4.3	4.5	21	31	47.6
Peru	14,007	14,430	3.0	5,917	6.9	6.0	240	<u>7/258</u>	7.5
Uruguay	2,920	2,950	1.0	2,360	-1.0	--	181	<u>7/205</u>	13.3
Venezuela	11,130	11,500	3.3	9,811	4.5	3.5	1,522	<u>1,732</u>	13.8
Other South America	410	420	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
South America	196,317	201,639	2.7	98,107	7.2	6.7	<u>8/4,348</u>	6,609	52.0
Latin America	279,275	287,107	2.8	141,996	6.2	6.4	<u>8/6,358</u>	8,876	39.6
Western Hemisphere	300,844	308,918	2.7	224,270	6.0	6.2	<u>8/12,059</u>	14,926	23.8

^{1/} Regional totals include only those countries for which data are shown.

^{2/} Total of gold, foreign exchange holdings, and reserve position in the international Monetary Fund.

^{3/} Value at current market prices converted to U.S. dollars, using the average end-of-quarter free or principal import rates of exchange.

^{4/} Estimates of real growth.

^{5/} Position at the end of November.

^{6/} Position at the end of June.

^{7/} Position at the end of October.

^{8/} Excludes Chile.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, U.S. Agency for International Development; other U.S. Government agencies.

Table 2--Western Hemisphere: Indices of total and per capita agricultural and food production by countries and regions, 1970-72 1/

(1961-65 = 100)

Country	Total						Per capita					
	Agricultural			Food			Agricultural			Food		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	: 112	: 129	: 120	: 109	: 130	: 121	: 100	: 113	: 104	: 97	: 114	: 105
Mexico	: 128	: 134	: 131	: 139	: 145	: 141	: 102	: 103	: 98	: 111	: 112	: 105
Dominican Republic	: 119	: 126	: 137	: 122	: 131	: 142	: 98	: 100	: 106	: 100	: 104	: 110
Haiti	: 93	: 95	: 96	: 95	: 96	: 102	: 81	: 81	: 80	: 82	: 82	: 85
Jamaica	: 86	: 89	: 91	: 84	: 88	: 90	: 78	: 80	: 81	: 77	: 79	: 80
Trinidad & Tobago	: 97	: 91	: 98	: 96	: 92	: 97	: 87	: 82	: 88	: 86	: 83	: 87
Caribbean	: 107	: 112	: 119	: 108	: 114	: 122	: 92	: 94	: 98	: 93	: 96	: 101
Costa Rica	: 158	: 168	: 176	: 175	: 184	: 196	: 126	: 131	: 133	: 140	: 143	: 148
El Salvador	: 117	: 136	: 134	: 136	: 150	: 135	: 93	: 104	: 100	: 108	: 115	: 100
Guatemala	: 122	: 141	: 133	: 144	: 159	: 150	: 99	: 111	: 102	: 117	: 125	: 115
Honduras	: 133	: 142	: 131	: 135	: 143	: 130	: 105	: 109	: 97	: 107	: 109	: 96
Nicaragua	: 118	: 130	: 109	: 132	: 138	: 126	: 97	: 104	: 85	: 109	: 111	: 99
Panama	: 127	: 132	: 130	: 129	: 133	: 131	: 103	: 104	: 99	: 105	: 104	: 100
Central America	: 128	: 142	: 136	: 143	: 152	: 146	: 103	: 111	: 103	: 115	: 119	: 111
Argentina	: 115	: 110	: 105	: 117	: 114	: 108	: 104	: 98	: 92	: 106	: 102	: 95
Bolivia	: 106	: 108	: 107	: 106	: 108	: 107	: 90	: 89	: 87	: 90	: 89	: 87
Brazil	: 122	: 130	: 134	: 137	: 139	: 144	: 100	: 104	: 104	: 113	: 111	: 112
Chile	: 126	: 127	: 106	: 127	: 129	: 107	: 110	: 109	: 89	: 111	: 111	: 90
Colombia	: 120	: 122	: 129	: 124	: 131	: 135	: 96	: 95	: 97	: 100	: 102	: 102
Ecuador	: 132	: 136	: 134	: 130	: 136	: 137	: 104	: 104	: 99	: 103	: 104	: 101
Guyana	: 100	: 105	: 101	: 100	: 105	: 101	: 84	: 86	: 81	: 84	: 86	: 81
Paraguay	: 119	: 99	: 114	: 119	: 100	: 114	: 96	: 78	: 86	: 96	: 78	: 86
Peru	: 106	: 105	: 101	: 116	: 117	: 113	: 86	: 82	: 77	: 94	: 92	: 86
Uruguay	: 108	: 89	: 84	: 114	: 96	: 90	: 99	: 81	: 75	: 104	: 87	: 81
Venezuela	: 143	: 143	: 139	: 143	: 143	: 139	: 114	: 111	: 104	: 114	: 111	: 104
South America	: 120	: 121	: 122	: 127	: 128	: 127	: 100	: 99	: 96	: 106	: 104	: 100
Latin America <u>2/</u>	: 121	: 125	: 124	: 130	: 132	: 130	: 100	: 100	: 97	: 107	: 106	: 101
Latin America <u>3/</u>	: 122	: 125	: 124	: 130	: 132	: 131	: 101	: 100	: 97	: 107	: 106	: 102

1/ Revised data for 1970 and 1971, preliminary for 1972.

2/ Production for 22 countries shown.

3/ Excludes Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Source: Economic Research Service, Indices of Agricultural Production for the Western Hemisphere, ERS-For. 264, Revised March 1973.

Table 3--Western Hemisphere: Fertilizer consumption in nutrient equivalent, average 1962-66, annual 1970-71 ^{1/}

Country	N			P ₂ O ₅			K ₂ O			Total		
	1962-66	1970	1971	1962-66	1970	1971	1962-66	1970	1971	1962-66	1970	1971
	1,000 tons											
Canada	152	270	287	252	284	287	119	176	204	523	730	778
Mexico	199	392	438	59	117	130	7	21	26	265	530	594
Barbados	4	2	2	2/	1	1	3	2	2	7	5	5
Dominican Republic	8	20	23	1	5	9	2	10	15	11	35	47
Haiti	2/	1	1	2/	1	1	--	--	--	2/	2	2
Jamaica	8	13	15	2	3	4	6	14	15	16	30	34
Trinidad & Tobago	3	5	6	1	1	1	3	2	2	7	8	9
Caribbean	23	41	47	4	11	16	14	28	34	41	80	97
Costa Rica	14	28	30	10	10	10	6	9	11	30	47	51
El Salvador	21	35	50	7	11	12	7	8	8	35	54	70
Guatemala	9	19	29	5	12	14	2	7	7	16	38	50
Honduras	7	13	15	2/	2	3	2/	7	8	7	22	26
Nicaragua	8	14	20	2	7	7	1	2	2	11	23	29
Panama	10	14	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	14	15
Central America	69	123	159	24	42	46	16	33	36	109	198	241
Argentina	16	35	41	5	38	39	3	7	7	24	80	87
Bolivia	2/	1	1	2/	2	1	2/	2/	--	2/	3	2
Brazil	58	164	276	86	237	375	80	200	307	224	601	958
Chile	32	41	42	60	87	102	12	12	14	104	140	158
Colombia	40	54	64	57	55	61	42	60	52	139	169	177
Ecuador	6	19	16	5	13	10	4	4	6	15	36	32
Guyana	5	7	6	2	2	1	2	2	2	9	11	9
Paraguay	2/	2/	2	1	2	3	2/	2/	3	1	2	8
Peru	62	68	101	24	10	13	7	4	5	93	82	119
Uruguay	8	11	13	24	27	31	4	5	6	36	43	50
Venezuela	12	22	28	8	10	16	9	15	26	29	47	70
South America	239	422	590	272	483	652	163	309	428	674	1,214	1,670
Latin America	530	978	1,234	359	653	844	200	391	524	1,089	2,022	2,602

^{1/} Year ending on June 30 of year shown.^{2/} 500 tons or less.Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook of Agriculture.

Table 4--Western Hemisphere: Area and production of selected agricultural products by principal countries or regions, 1970-72 1/

Commodity	Area 2/			Production		
	1970	1971	1972 3/	1970	1971	1972 3/
	1,000 hectares			1,000 tons		
Wheat:						
Canada	5,052	7,854	8,640	9,023	14,412	14,514
Mexico	615	700	680	1,950	1,900	1,800
Central America	42	44	46	31	38	40
Argentina	3,701	4,315	5,025	4,920	5,680	8,100
Brazil	1,810	2,200	1,500	1,732	2,030	700
Chile	740	727	712	1,307	1,368	900
Uruguay	337	340	181	470	302	180
Other South America	391	390	392	352	343	332
Total Latin America	7,636	8,716	8,536	10,762	11,661	12,052
Rice, rough:						
Mexico	150	169	170	399	438	463
Caribbean	146	149	141	256	253	246
Panama	96	95	85	131	138	105
Other Central America	100	102	109	231	235	212
Brazil	4,598	4,125	4,600	7,553	7,100	7,400
Colombia	233	241	265	753	852	980
Guyana	119	94	115	224	186	194
Peru	140	147	124	587	571	552
Other South America	438	388	406	1,143	915	944
Total Latin America	6,020	5,510	6,015	11,277	10,688	11,096
Corn:						
Canada	484	571	533	2,563	2,946	2,657
Mexico	8,000	8,000	7,500	9,200	9,100	8,000
Caribbean	119	117	118	124	128	132
Guatemala	844	868	740	760	824	586
Honduras	272	308	320	346	359	270
Other Central America	504	520	482	641	644	469
Argentina	4,017	4,066	3,147	9,360	9,930	5,860
Brazil	9,858	11,427	10,300	14,216	14,200	12,900
Colombia	776	750	550	800	750	550
Peru	382	374	350	615	616	600
Venezuela	558	588	588	710	713	567
Other South America	884	898	969	1,142	1,179	1,055
Total Latin America	26,214	27,916	25,064	37,914	38,443	30,989
Grain sorghum:						
Mexico	971	850	900	2,738	2,200	1,885
Caribbean	230	230	230	187	187	190
Central America	263	271	287	279	293	267
Argentina	1,872	2,235	1,419	3,820	4,660	2,360
Other South America	143	147	249	213	302	347
Total Latin America	3,479	3,733	3,085	7,237	7,642	5,049
Beans dry:						
Canada	33	46	54	51	79	87
Mexico	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,100	1,000
Caribbean	60	59	61	44	47	50
Central America	311	325	297	211	224	162
Brazil	3,485	4,463	3,500	2,211	1,580	2,350
Chile	57	70	80	65	72	83
Peru	66	61	59	53	48	44
Venezuela	115	113	115	55	55	54
Other South America	251	277	277	174	191	195
Total Latin America	6,345	7,368	6,389	3,813	3,317	3,938
Sweetpotatoes and yams:						
Mexico	19	20	20	192	205	210
Caribbean	62	62	63	347	350	380
Central America	3	3	3	31	31	31
Argentina	44	42	35	438	454	328
Brazil	181	188	193	2,134	2,230	2,400
Paraguay	12	13	13	134	138	150
Peru	14	14	14	178	168	170
Other South America	45	46	42	349	365	332
Total Latin America	380	388	383	3,803	3,941	4,001

Continued

Table 4--Continued

Commodity	Area 2/			Production		
	1970	1971	1972 3/	1970	1971	1972 3/
	1,000 hectares			1,000 tons		
Potatoes:						
Canada	129	109	98	2,501	2,214	1,800
Mexico	50	39	39	600	650	680
Caribbean	4	4	4	34	35	38
Central America	12	12	12	58	63	61
Argentina	190	179	147	2,336	1,958	1,340
Bolivia	112	115	115	655	698	614
Brazil	214	250	250	1,583	1,650	1,720
Chile	72	80	79	684	836	730
Colombia	107	95	100	980	950	900
Peru	315	320	300	1,929	1,968	1,750
Other South America	108	110	108	636	644	529
Total Latin America	1,184	1,204	1,154	9,495	9,452	8,362
Cotton:						
Mexico	422	460	490	314	373	355
Caribbean	7	7	7	2	2	2
Guatemala	74	70	90	54	82	81
Nicaragua	86	107	133	78	103	68
Other Central America	66	66	92	57	70	74
Brazil	2,350	2,480	2,700	581	595	682
Colombia	236	221	238	128	112	143
Peru	144	138	132	91	77	69
Other South America	571	477	529	180	114	130
Total Latin America	3,956	4,026	4,411	1,485	1,528	1,604
Peanuts:						
Mexico	56	60	60	77	70	70
Caribbean	76	83	89	82	85	91
Argentina	210	310	294	234	388	252
Brazil	527	558	560	928	849	893
Other South America	51	52	55	43	45	50
Total Latin America	920	1,063	1,058	1,364	1,437	1,356
Beans:						
Canada	136	149	164	283	280	320
Mexico	109	135	200	240	250	360
Brazil	1,190	1,632	2,314	1,332	2,100	3,400
Colombia	52	61	63	95	115	120
Other South America	66	90	150	79	134	193
Total Latin America	1,417	1,918	2,727	1,746	2,599	4,073
Tobacco:						
Canada	44	40	41	101	102	88
Mexico	37	31	34	63	58	56
Caribbean	27	28	29	28	29	30
Central America	10	11	11	13	15	15
Argentina	69	65	67	66	62	74
Brazil	195	193	189	193	196	191
Colombia	23	23	26	44	44	40
Other South America	33	35	37	44	42	46
Total Latin America	394	386	393	451	446	452

1/ Time reference includes crops harvested mainly in calendar year shown. Latin American totals include available data for the 22 Latin American countries, excluding Cuba.

2/ Seeded area for Canada; harvested area for other countries insofar as possible.

3/ Preliminary.

Sources: Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 5--Western Hemisphere: Production of selected agricultural products by principal countries or regions, 1970-72 ^{1/}

Commodity	Production				Commodity	Production			
	1970	1971	1972	^{2/}		1970	1971	1972	^{2/}
	1,000 tons					1,000 tons			
Cassava (yuca):					Cocoa beans:				
Caribbean	293	319	329		Mexico	25	30	30	
Central America	87	87	89		Dominican Republic	26	29	35	
Brazil	29,464	30,130	30,200		Other Caribbean	8	8	8	
Colombia	1,100	1,100	1,200		Central America	7	8	8	
Paraguay	1,782	1,198	1,680		Brazil	182	165	195	
Other South America	1,644	1,632	1,586		Ecuador	65	60	58	
Total Latin America	34,370	34,466	35,084		Venezuela	19	19	19	
					Other South America	21	21	22	
Sugar, centrifugal, (raw value)					Total Latin America	353	340	375	
Canada	105	137	109		Wool, shorn:				
					Canada	2	2	2	
Mexico	2,402	2,476	2,520						
Dominican Republic	984	1,098	1,270		Mexico	8	8	8	
Other Caribbean	654	678	694		Argentina	175	162	170	
Central America	712	867	925		Brazil	41	36	40	
Argentina	963	982	1,219		Uruguay	78	60	60	
Brazil	5,118	5,388	6,000		Other South America	43	38	39	
Colombia	688	793	840		Total Latin America	345	304	317	
Peru	789	903	918						
Venezuela	434	539	497		Beef and veal:				
Other South America	939	1,027	1,017		Canada	863	875	897	
Total Latin America	13,683	14,751	15,900						
					Mexico	550	610	699	
Cottonseed:					Caribbean	57	58	63	
Mexico	522	621	590		Central America	245	269	292	
Caribbean	4	4	4		Argentina	2,624	2,020	2,203	
Central America	314	417	370		Brazil	1,845	1,825	2,020	
Brazil	1,173	1,200	1,400		Colombia	461	502	476	
Colombia	220	194	238		Uruguay	365	270	275	
Peru	159	122	110		Other South America	629	614	579	
Other South America	339	223	248		Total Latin America	6,776	6,168	6,607	
Total Latin America	2,731	2,781	2,960						
					Pork:				
Bananas:					Canada	602	685	635	
Mexico	1,136	1,219	1,280						
Caribbean	717	727	729		Mexico	270	294	320	
Costa Rica	1,450	1,500	1,635		Caribbean	29	30	35	
Honduras	1,442	1,500	1,365		Central America	33	34	34	
Panama	670	680	680		Argentina	210	245	198	
Other Central America	378	449	475		Brazil	730	710	645	
Brazil	9,860	10,100	10,900		Other South America	285	310	328	
Ecuador ^{3/}	2,800	3,000	3,100		Total Latin America	1,557	1,623	1,560	
Other South America	2,475	2,523	2,556						
Total Latin America	20,928	21,698	22,720		Milk:				
					Canada	8,307	8,064	8,142	
Coffee:									
Mexico	192	204	210		Mexico	5,225	5,480	5,550	
Caribbean	78	77	79		Caribbean	371	390	404	
Central America	392	447	439		Central America	1,143	1,162	1,177	
Brazil	585	1,416	1,320		Argentina	4,195	4,831	5,562	
Colombia	461	502	476		Brazil	7,344	7,600	8,755	
Other South America	199	194	191		Chile	1,103	1,195	1,082	
Total Latin America	1,907	2,840	2,715		Colombia	2,250	2,340	2,460	
					Other South America	2,119	2,085	2,141	
					Total Latin America	23,750	25,083	27,131	

^{1/} Crops harvested mainly in year shown; cocoa bean and coffee harvests begin in year shown.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Exportable type only.

Sources: Economic Research Service; Foreign Agricultural Service; Food and Agricultural Organization, Production Yearbook of Agriculture.

Table 6--Western Hemisphere: Agricultural exports and imports by principal countries, 1967-70

Country	Exports ^{1/}				Imports ^{1/}			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Million dollars								
Canada	1,518.4	1,452.6	1,321.9	1,685.0	1,022.1	1,028.2	1,182.6	1,283.0
Mexico ^{2/}	614.5	668.9	765.4	694.0	124.4	126.1	138.3	238.6
Barbados	27.0	21.0	18.0	3/22.0	20.1	21.4	20.1	3/26.7
Dominican Republic	136.2	144.3	162.7	3/169.2	30.4	34.4	36.8	46.0
Haiti.	21.6	26.4	22.3	24.2	10.3	10.7	11.5	15.8
Jamaica.	84.9	79.9	75.5	73.9	65.7	67.6	72.1	84.8
Trinidad & Tobago.	39.4	39.4	40.2	39.1	54.7	46.9	57.5	62.3
Caribbean ^{4/}	309.1	311.0	318.7	328.4	181.2	181.0	198.0	235.6
Costa Rica	115.1	134.6	152.2	182.3	23.0	28.2	25.6	39.9
El Salvador.	137.1	133.5	131.7	153.8	32.5	38.9	34.8	30.5
Guatemala.	139.5	163.6	165.9	217.1	30.8	29.5	18.4	23.7
Honduras	123.7	134.8	121.6	121.8	19.4	22.2	20.8	24.4
Nicaragua.	117.7	127.9	119.4	131.6	19.4	20.7	16.7	19.4
Panama.	51.2	62.7	71.0	72.0	20.2	22.0	22.7	25.3
Central America ^{4/}	684.3	757.1	761.8	878.6	145.3	161.5	139.0	163.2
Argentina.	1,313.1	1,165.9	1,362.9	1,529.5	96.8	90.7	138.9	120.5
Bolivia.	9.5	4.0	5.0	5.7	29.2	29.3	32.2	31.0
Brazil	1,271.3	1,470.5	1,740.4	1,947.5	318.4	338.1	303.0	298.1
Chile.	43.9	52.4	52.3	44.4	173.8	175.5	206.3	235.0
Colombia	387.6	428.8	449.0	540.0	47.7	59.6	63.1	70.0
Ecuador.	187.3	194.7	173.1	214.5	21.2	45.1	49.3	40.0
Guyana	53.5	42.9	51.7	46.4	20.0	18.9	19.0	19.8
Paraguay	32.8	30.4	34.8	45.0	6.9	7.8	9.7	12.4
Peru	347.3	399.1	365.3	378.0	140.3	140.7	134.9	124.0
Uruguay.	152.6	169.5	188.4	215.4	25.6	30.6	30.5	32.5
Venezuela.	38.3	32.6	31.1	42.5	180.1	179.5	182.2	200.0
South America ^{4/}	3,837.2	3,990.8	4,454.0	5,008.9	1,060.0	1,115.8	1,169.1	1,183.3
Latin America ^{4/}	5,445.1	5,727.8	6,299.9	6,909.9	1,510.9	1,584.4	1,644.4	1,820.7
Western Hemisphere ^{4/}	6,963.5	7,180.4	7,621.8	8,594.9	2,533.0	2,612.6	2,827.0	3,103.7

^{1/} Exports and imports include SITC categories for food, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, excluding fish and manufactured tobacco.

^{2/} Data differs from FAO due to reevaluation of certain exports, mainly cattle and cotton.

^{3/} Estimates by Economic Research Service.

^{4/} For countries shown.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization, Trade Yearbooks; country trade books.

Table 7--Western Hemisphere: Exports and imports of selected agricultural commodities by principal countries or regions, 1970-72

Exports	1970	1971 1/	1972 1/	Imports	1970	1971 1/	1972 1/
	1,000 tons				1,000 tons		
Wheat (including flour in wheat equivalent):				Wheat (including flour in wheat equivalent):			
Canada	11,488	13,571	14,365	Mexico	1	178	500
Mexico	42	24	15	Jamaica	180	164	190
Argentina	2,302	806	1,633	Trinidad & Tobago	86	77	84
Other South America	16	108	3	Dominican Republic	79	82	90
Total Latin America	2,360	938	1,651	Other Caribbean	157	164	165
				Central America	388	373	341
				Bolivia	189	173	180
				Brazil	1,993	1,711	1,772
				Chile	295	624	787
				Colombia	280	426	400
				Peru	637	696	770
				Venezuela	690	596	600
				Other South America	215	234	340
				Total Latin America	5,190	5,498	6,219
Rice, milled:				Rice, milled:			
Central America	24	15	15	Canada	49	68	88
Argentina	68	63	20	Mexico	16	--	--
Brazil	95	149	2	Jamaica	34	35	37
Guyana	60	68	70	Trinidad & Tobago	28	34	36
Uruguay	45	74	44	Other Caribbean	37	39	40
Venezuela	60	60	--	Central America	21	38	21
Other South America	31	20	22	Chile	34	50	55
Total Latin America	383	449	173	Other South America	4	34	15
				Total Latin America	174	230	204
Corn:				Corn:			
Mexico	2/	277	450	Canada	463	199	402
El Salvador	15	41	25	Mexico	761	17	900
Other Central America	28	20	19	Jamaica	70	82	90
Argentina	5,233	6,128	3,000	Trinidad & Tobago	47	43	50
Brazil	1,471	1,280	176	Other Caribbean	30	31	46
Other South America	28	23	16	Central America	56	59	100
Total Latin America	6,775	7,769	3,686	Chile	240	271	465
				Venezuela	109	93	150
				Other South America	46	67	193
				Total Latin America	1,359	663	1,994
Sugar, raw basis:				Sugar, raw basis:			
Mexico	578	546	600	Canada	815	899	1,100
Barbados	145	122	95	Chile	58	137	215
Dominican Republic	769	982	1,207	Uruguay	67	31	39
Jamaica	298	304	305	Other South America	--	--	20
Trinidad & Tobago	179	176	190	Total Latin America	125	168	274
Other Caribbean	236	221	148				
Central America	357	415	498				
Brazil	1,125	1,261	2,600				
Colombia	143	138	182				
Guyana	293	343	366				
Peru	435	432	435				
Other South America	256	250	300				
Total Latin America	4,814	5,190	6,926				
Coffee, green or roasted:				Coffee, green or roasted:			
Mexico	85	97	100	Canada	76	89	80
Caribbean	47	51	49	Argentina	34	36	38
El Salvador	111	98	130	Other South America	7	13	15
Guatemala	96	104	108	Total Latin America	41	49	53
Other Central America	117	123	142				
Brazil	963	1,104	1,152				
Colombia	443	394	392				
Other South America	121	110	129				
Total Latin America	1,983	2,081	2,202				

Continued

Table 7--Continued

Exports	1970	1971 1/	1972 1/	Imports	1970	1971 1/	1972 1/
		1,000 tons					
<u>Bananas, plantains, fresh:</u>				<u>Bananas, plantains, fresh:</u>			
Mexico	5	5	5	Canada	199	207	210
Jamaica	136	128	120	Argentina	164	145	145
Other Caribbean	5	8	8	Chile	75	78	70
Costa Rica	869	922	1,002	Uruguay	40	38	35
Honduras	812	1,063	1,012	Other South America . .	--	--	--
Panama	658	722	773	Total Latin America .	279	261	250
Other Central America .	185	198	200				
Brazil	204	150	200				
Colombia	257	229	211				
Ecuador	1,364	1,350	1,399				
Other South America . .	49	45	45				
Total Latin America .	4,544	4,820	4,975				
<u>Cocoa beans:</u>				<u>Cocoa beans:</u>			
Mexico	5	4	12	Canada	16	17	17
Dominican Republic . .	33	30	35	Argentina	9	18	22
Other Caribbean	10	7	8	Colombia	9	15	16
Central America	4	5	4	Other South America . .	2	2	2
Brazil	120	120	119	Total Latin America .	20	35	40
Ecuador	36	51	46				
Other South America . .	11	11	11				
Total Latin America .	219	228	235				
<u>Beef and veal: 3/</u>				<u>Beef and veal: 3/</u>			
Canada	54	51	44	Canada	69	77	99
Mexico	51	54	59	Caribbean	14	10	13
Caribbean	4	4	8	Central America	18	20	26
Nicaragua	24	25	25	Chile	14	54	42
Other Central America .	48	57	66	Peru	10	8	3
Argentina	715	477	703	Other South America . .	2	1	1
Brazil	118	123	169	Total Latin America .	58	93	85
Paraguay	24	26	32				
Uruguay	148	91	118				
Other South America . .	9	15	31				
Total Latin America .	1,141	872	1,211				
<u>Cotton, raw:</u>				<u>Cotton, raw:</u>			
Mexico	214	167	175	Canada	70	110	80
Guatemala	48	54	74	Central America	3	2	1
Nicaragua	68	78	115	Argentina	7	18	23
Other Central America .	54	57	141	Chile	31	28	32
Brazil	396	204	260	Uruguay	6	7	5
Peru	69	52	50	Other South America . .	7	12	6
Other South America . .	107	65	86	Total Latin America .	54	67	67
Total Latin America .	956	677	901				
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>				<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>			
Canada	22	23	22	Canada	2	2	2
Mexico	11	11	11	Caribbean	3	3	3
Dominican Republic . .	20	20	20	Central America	1	1	1
Other Caribbean	1/	1/	1/	Uruguay	6	4	2
Central America	3	2	2	Other South America . .	2	2	2
Brazil	54	61	36	Total Latin America .	12	10	8
Colombia	15	18	16				
Paraguay	19	16	19				
Other South America . .	15	18	16				
Total Latin America .	137	146	120				

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

3/ Carcass weight basis; excludes fats and offals.

Sources: Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, Food and Agricultural Organization, Country Trade Books.

Table 8--Western Hemisphere: International coffee export quotas and U.S. sugar import quotas, 1971-73

Country	Coffee agreement export quota <u>1/</u>		U.S. sugar import quota		
	Year ending September 30				
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1973
			<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>
</					

1/ Coffee agreements suspended as of October 1, 1972.

2/ Total quotas and prorations

3/ Initial quota and prorations through January 18, 1973.

4/ These countries share in quotas listed for the British Caribbean.

Table 9--U.S. agricultural trade with Western Hemisphere countries and dependencies by value, 1968-72

Country	U.S. exports					U.S. imports				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <u>1/</u>	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <u>1/</u>
	Million dollars					Million dollars				
Canada <u>2/</u>	487.0	526.7	574.7	608.2	716.1	226.2	244.0	322.8	313.9	353.4
Mexico.	80.6	91.3	155.5	128.3	181.5	395.6	443.0	513.5	500.3	589.9
Bahamas	25.6	28.0	27.5	27.8	28.3	.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	.6
Barbados.	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.9	5.0	1.4	1.4	2.2	.8	.3
Bermuda	7.7	7.3	8.0	8.6	10.0	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Dominican Republic.	30.2	24.8	31.7	41.1	45.8	139.2	148.2	166.1	155.4	196.7
French West Indies.	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.8	7.6	7.5	8.7	7.5	.4
Haiti	9.3	6.3	8.3	9.0	9.8	13.2	11.3	12.5	16.4	18.2
Jamaica	29.1	29.5	35.0	39.1	41.3	18.0	13.3	13.1	15.0	11.2
Leeward & Windward Is.	3.8	4.5	5.3	5.7	6.1	1.1	.7	1.4	.5	.8
Netherlands Antilles.	12.5	11.2	12.9	14.7	17.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	.1	<u>3/</u>	.1
Trinidad & Tobago	13.6	13.3	14.9	16.8	20.6	10.2	12.2	8.8	8.7	8.8
Caribbean	137.1	130.0	149.3	169.6	186.8	<u>4/</u> 191.5	<u>4/</u> 197.1	215.5	206.5	237.1
British Honduras.	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.3	6.4	6.3
Costa Rica.	9.0	7.0	9.8	11.6	11.2	83.9	94.8	107.6	100.0	118.4
El Salvador	8.4	9.6	11.5	11.3	9.1	39.1	34.4	41.1	42.6	38.3
Guatemala	14.8	10.4	14.9	16.7	17.5	65.8	70.3	80.2	87.9	98.3
Honduras.	7.0	5.5	8.1	9.6	9.4	69.9	73.9	82.8	103.3	91.9
Nicaragua	6.2	5.5	5.8	7.6	8.0	40.3	42.6	49.8	56.1	60.8
Panama.	15.6	15.6	20.1	32.1	25.1	53.1	46.2	45.1	34.9	25.7
Central America	63.5	56.0	73.0	91.9	83.0	355.7	366.4	409.9	431.4	439.7
Argentina	3.7	11.9	5.0	10.7	6.9	126.9	106.5	117.9	111.9	119.7
Bolivia	10.4	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.8
Brazil.	88.1	68.6	68.5	90.0	68.4	564.4	499.1	535.8	582.2	659.7
Chile	35.2	26.0	32.0	22.5	28.4	7.7	7.2	8.3	6.1	6.2
Colombia.	32.8	31.0	38.5	56.2	51.0	178.2	146.9	198.8	183.1	207.3
Ecuador	12.5	11.1	13.5	18.5	21.0	75.9	64.3	94.8	71.8	82.5
French Guiana3	.2	.2	.1	.2	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Guyana.	3.6	4.8	4.0	4.5	6.6	12.7	13.5	15.0	16.4	13.8
Paraguay.	3.4	3.1	2.7	4.1	1.4	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.0	12.9
Peru.	22.1	14.9	33.1	54.2	70.8	96.3	67.1	94.8	85.5	114.9
Surinam	4.1	4.1	5.3	5.0	5.6	.5	.3	.3	.3	.4
Uruguay	19.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	14.8	14.1	8.9	9.4	4.1	1.1
Venezuela	90.8	90.9	98.1	108.6	137.3	19.3	22.1	27.2	23.3	29.9
South America	326.9	276.8	310.5	384.0	420.2	1,108.1	947.5	1,115.3	1,097.8	1,252.2
Total Latin America	608.1	554.1	688.3	773.8	871.5	2,050.9	1,954.0	2,254.2	2,236.0	2,518.9
Total Western Hemisphere.	1,095.1	1,080.8	1,263.0	1,382.0	1,587.6	2,277.1	2,198.0	2,577.0	2,549.9	2,872.3
Total world	6,119.4	5,752.8	7,258.6	7,694.9	9,281.7	5,023.6	4,957.9	5,769.6	5,823.4	6,458.9
Hemisphere as percentage of world total	18	19	17	18	17	45	44	45	44	44

Note: Columns may not always add to totals, which were taken from original source, due to rounding.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excludes export transshipments, mostly grains and oilseeds to Western Europe.

3/ Less than \$50,000.

4/ Includes \$600,000 and \$300,000 respectively for Cuba.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 10--U.S. agricultural exports by SITC categories to Canada, Mexico, and Western Hemisphere regions, 1968-1972

Country	: Live : animals	: Meat and : preparations	: Dairy : products : and eggs	: Cereals : and : preparations	: Fruits : vegetables, : and : preparations	: Sugar : sugar prep., : and : honey	: Coffee, : cocoa, : tea and : spices	: Animal : feed	: Miscellan- : eous food : preparations
					Million dollars				
Canada 1/									
1968.	: 9.9	: 27.1	: 8.8	: 60.7	: 207.8	: 3.3	: 12.2	: 28.7	: 9.5
1969.	: 10.0	: 40.4	: 8.4	: 60.7	: 220.9	: 3.3	: 14.6	: 35.6	: 9.8
1970.	: 25.2	: 25.2	: 8.6	: 56.8	: 223.9	: 3.2	: 14.0	: 37.4	: 11.1
1971.	: 25.1	: 31.7	: 11.4	: 34.0	: 251.4	: 4.2	: 19.4	: 33.7	: 11.1
1972.	: 32.2	: 55.9	: 11.3	: 54.5	: 297.3	: 6.3	: 27.1	: 37.5	: 15.5
Mexico									
1968.	: 9.5	: 4.3	: 7.7	: 8.4	: 9.9	: .7	: .7	: 3.3	: 6.2
1969.	: 9.5	: 4.8	: 7.5	: 7.5	: 10.7	: .6	: .7	: 3.9	: 9.1
1970.	: 7.7	: 5.7	: 8.1	: 38.6	: 13.5	: .4	: .7	: 4.9	: 11.5
1971.	: 10.3	: 4.5	: 10.3	: 18.8	: 10.9	: 1.3	: .6	: 17.6	: 7.7
1972.	: 11.7	: 4.2	: 21.0	: 72.8	: 8.7	: 1.2	: .9	: 9.8	: 7.9
Caribbean									
1968.	: 1.5	: 23.8	: 9.1	: 40.1	: 13.6	: .9	: 2.0	: 14.6	: 9.6
1969.	: 1.8	: 26.1	: 8.7	: 35.1	: 14.3	: .9	: 1.9	: 12.1	: 9.3
1970.	: 2.2	: 27.5	: 10.0	: 39.1	: 13.7	: 1.4	: 2.2	: 14.9	: 8.8
1971.	: 1.8	: 29.0	: 11.7	: 46.4	: 14.0	: 2.4	: 2.5	: 16.3	: 10.1
1972.	: 2.6	: 32.3	: 10.9	: 50.2	: 16.5	: 2.5	: 2.5	: 19.2	: 11.3
Central America									
1968.	: 1.9	: 2.0	: 5.8	: 26.8	: 5.3	: 1.2	: .6	: 3.1	: 5.8
1969.	: 2.0	: 2.1	: 5.0	: 21.8	: 5.6	: .7	: .7	: 2.3	: 5.6
1970.	: 2.6	: 2.7	: 5.7	: 26.8	: 7.7	: .8	: .8	: 2.5	: 5.8
1971.	: 3.7	: 2.6	: 6.8	: 34.9	: 6.2	: .9	: 1.0	: 5.1	: 6.2
1972.	: 5.1	: 2.8	: 6.3	: 32.8	: 6.9	: 1.3	: 1.0	: 6.1	: 5.7
Andes Region									
1968.	: 3.9	: 1.0	: 18.7	: 105.6	: 17.3	: 2.5	: .5	: 1.9	: 12.4
1969.	: 5.3	: .6	: 13.7	: 88.6	: 15.2	: 1.9	: .7	: 1.4	: 12.9
1970.	: 3.2	: .8	: 16.2	: 108.1	: 19.5	: 1.6	: .4	: 2.5	: 12.9
1971.	: 3.4	: 3.0	: 19.9	: 122.0	: 17.1	: .7	: .3	: 3.6	: 14.4
1972.	: 3.1	: 1.0	: 10.3	: 184.0	: 17.4	: .5	: .4	: 5.5	: 21.4
Other South America:									
1968.	: 1.4	: 1.1	: 11.6	: 89.5	: 5.5	: .8	: .2	: 1.8	: 3.0
1969.	: 1.7	: 1.1	: 6.1	: 66.6	: 5.8	: .5	: .1	: 1.8	: 3.4
1970.	: 1.5	: 1.4	: 15.1	: 47.5	: 7.9	: .4	: .1	: 1.8	: 2.3
1971.	: 1.8	: 1.0	: 13.0	: 66.0	: 7.0	: .2	: .2	: 2.5	: 2.2
1972.	: 2.3	: .9	: 7.7	: 58.5	: 9.7	: .4	: .6	: 3.4	: 2.2
Latin America									
1968.	: 18.2	: 32.2	: 52.9	: 270.4	: 51.6	: 6.1	: 4.0	: 24.7	: 37.0
1969.	: 20.3	: 34.7	: 41.0	: 219.6	: 51.6	: 4.6	: 4.1	: 21.5	: 40.3
1970.	: 17.2	: 38.1	: 55.1	: 260.1	: 62.3	: 4.6	: 4.2	: 26.6	: 41.3
1971.	: 21.0	: 40.1	: 61.7	: 288.1	: 55.2	: 5.5	: 4.6	: 45.1	: 40.6
1972.	: 24.8	: 41.2	: 56.2	: 398.3	: 59.2	: 5.9	: 5.4	: 44.0	: 48.5
Western Hemisphere									
1968.	: 28.1	: 59.3	: 61.7	: 331.1	: 259.4	: 9.4	: 16.2	: 53.4	: 46.5
1969.	: 30.3	: 75.1	: 49.4	: 280.3	: 272.5	: 7.9	: 18.7	: 57.1	: 50.1
1970.	: 42.4	: 63.3	: 63.7	: 316.9	: 286.2	: 7.8	: 18.2	: 64.0	: 52.4
1971.	: 46.1	: 71.8	: 73.1	: 322.1	: 306.6	: 9.7	: 24.0	: 78.8	: 51.7
1972.	: 57.0	: 97.1	: 67.5	: 452.8	: 356.5	: 12.2	: 32.5	: 81.5	: 64.0

Note: Columns may not always add to totals which were taken from original source due to rounding.

1/ Excludes transshipments.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 10--U.S. agricultural exports by SITC categories to Canada, Mexico, and Western Hemisphere regions, 1968-1972

Country	Unmanuf. tobacco	Hides, skins, and furskins undressed	Oilseed, oilnuts, and oilkernels	Natural rubber	Natural fibers	Crude animal and vegetable material	Animal and vegetable fats and oils	Other	Total
Million dollars									
Canada									
1968	4.0	11.6	49.8	2.1	14.4	13.3	10.0	13.8	487.0
1969	2.6	12.9	49.8	1.7	16.8	13.7	12.8	12.7	525.7
1970	2.5	13.9	73.5	1.5	28.5	17.7	20.1	11.6	574.7
1971	3.2	19.3	65.4	1.4	46.4	17.8	23.5	9.2	608.2
1972	2.5	28.9	48.3	1.7	42.3	19.1	18.9	17.3	716.1
Mexico									
1968	.5	13.9	1.5	.1	.5	7.1	2.9	3.4	80.6
1969	--	15.7	3.6	.1	.6	7.0	6.6	3.4	91.3
1970	--	17.8	17.1	.1	.7	7.8	16.3	4.3	155.2
1971	--	18.6	10.1	--	.6	9.4	4.2	3.4	128.3
1972	--	25.1	3.6	.1	.6	9.0	1.6	3.4	181.5
Caribbean									
1968	3.5	2/	1.3	--	.7	2.2	12.1	2.1	137.1
1969	2.6	2/	.1	.1	.5	2.0	12.4	2.1	130.0
1970	3.4	2/	.8	.1	.3	2.5	16.5	2.3	145.7
1971	9.0	2/	.8	--	1.0	3.3	19.4	1.9	169.6
1972	6.1	.2	1.4	.1	.7	2.0	22.5	5.8	186.8
Central America									
1968	1.1	.1	.4	.1	--	.9	6.6	1.8	63.5
1969	.7	.1	.6	.1	.3	1.0	5.5	1.9	56.0
1970	.9	.1	1.0	.2	.5	1.1	10.9	2.3	72.4
1971	1.6	.1	5.4	.1	.7	1.1	13.7	1.8	91.9
1972	.7	.1	1.3	.1	.3	1.2	7.9	3.3	83.0
Andes Region									
1968	2.4	.5	4.9	1.1	.1	3.0	24.2	3.8	203.8
1969	3.0	.4	4.6	.6	.2	3.5	25.7	3.2	181.5
1970	3.0	.5	8.6	1.1	1.1	5.6	31.9	4.5	221.5
1971	5.9	.7	13.3	1.5	1.3	4.5	52.5	3.3	267.5
1972	1.3	5.7	17.3	1.1	.1	6.4	34.8	6.0	316.2
Other South America									
1968	1.3	2/	2/	.2	.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	123.1
1969	1.6	2/	.1	.3	2/	2.8	2.2	1.1	95.2
1970	1.7	2/	.1	.3	.1	3.4	2.7	1.4	87.7
1971	1.6	.3	.1	.7	3.0	4.3	10.5	1.8	116.3
1972	1.4	.3	2/	.6	.1	5.0	8.5	2.1	104.0
Latin America									
1968	8.8	14.5	8.1	1.5	1.4	15.6	48.4	12.7	608.1
1969	7.9	16.2	9.0	1.2	1.6	16.3	52.4	11.9	554.1
1970	9.0	18.4	27.6	1.8	2.7	20.4	78.3	14.8	682.5
1971	18.1	19.7	29.7	2.3	6.6	22.6	100.3	12.3	773.6
1972	9.5	31.4	23.6	2.0	1.8	23.6	75.3	20.6	871.5
Western Hemisphere									
1968	12.8	26.1	57.9	3.6	15.8	28.9	58.4	26.5	1,095.1
1969	10.5	29.1	58.8	2.9	18.4	30.0	65.2	24.6	1,089.8
1970	11.5	32.3	101.1	3.3	31.2	38.1	98.4	26.4	1,257.2
1971	21.3	39.1	95.1	3.7	53.0	40.4	123.8	21.5	1,381.8
1972	12.0	60.3	71.9	3.7	44.1	42.7	94.2	37.9	1,587.6

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